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# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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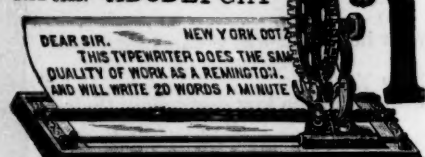
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The articles in the Review Department are not excerpts, but condensations of the original articles specially re-written by the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The articles from Foreign Periodicals are prepared by our own Translators.

## The Reviews.

### POLITICAL.

#### A CHINESE BISMARCK.

*Folkbladet, Christiania, No 9.*

LI HUNG CHANG, Chancellor of the Chinese Empire is another Bismarck. For twenty years and more this man has guided the Chinese ship of State, and kept it sailing in a definite direction and to a certain goal. "Once upon a time," begins the tale and also the life of Li Hung Chang, there was a poor woodcutter, called, I think, Chang or Chen. His family home was in Chee-chow, a miserably small city in the province Nganwhi. The woodcutter had two sons, Han and Hung. After his death, his widow married a literary man in better circumstances. He educated his stepsons, and they passed their examinations at twenty and adopted the stepfather's family name Li. To-day Li Han Chang is Viceroy in Canton, and Li Hung Chang's word is law to about one-fourth of the people of the earth. "The height of a tower," says a Chinese

proverb, "may be measured by its shadow, and a great man by the number of his enemies." As true as this is, is the fact, that the poor woodcutter's son is China's greatest man, for, in the last twenty or thirty years, his shadow has fallen upon every event of any consequence in China. The China which Europe knows is Li Hung Chang's China. His enemies are countless. The majority of his countrymen do not understand him. They look upon his farsighted politics as treachery against the old traditions, and the foreigners in China, the English in particular, hate him because he has crossed their plans by contending that "China is for the Chinese," and not for English capital and dominion.

When he left the Hanli University, an institution for the education of Chinese State officials, the Taiping rebellion was just begun. Li joined the army of the Imperial General-in-Chief, and was made secretary to Tsêng Kuofan. In 1861, he was made Governor of the province Kiangsu. As such he came in contact with the foreign barbarians. His capital, Soo-chow, was, at that time, in the hands of the rebels, but with the second capital, Shanghai, as a basis of operations, by the help of *The Ever-Victorious Army*, he drove the rebels out of his province, and gave the mortal wound to the rebellion. In 1863, he and Gordon stormed Soo-chow. On this occasion Li executed five rebel generals whom Gordon had promised to spare. Gordon grew furious, and threatened to join the rebels. The Englishman, however, swallowed his wrath, and admitted later that the civil war would probably have lasted many years more but for that execution. Li got now the title of "the Emperor's Junior Protector."\* He assisted next in taking Nanking, and ended that terrible rebellion which was caused largely by England's opium-trade and the missionaries. After the war, Li proved his talents of organization and administration, and from 1866 he is universally known and admired, and is the Vice-Regent of the two provinces Kiangsi and Kiangsu. The year 1870 gave Li an opportunity to create for himself a position entirely unknown in the thousands of years of Chinese history. In that year the massacre of French nuns took place in Tientsin, and the Imperial Government was threatened with a new visit of the Western Powers. In despair it called upon Li, and he made for himself a position for which the Chinese language had no term—Minister of Foreign Affairs and Chancellor of the Empire. He treated with the foreign Ministers, averted war, and since then has ruled China, not for his own aggrandisement, but for China's real good. He claimed *China for the Chinese*, and says, "in order to keep the barbarians out, we must fight them with their own arms." He began the creation of a navy, and since 1885, the Tonquin war, he has bought armored vessels, and added ironclads in great numbers. He set the English captain, Lang, at the head of the navy, and kept him there until 1889, when he dismissed him, seeing too much English influence in the navy. Since then the English Government has forbidden English officers to serve in the Chinese navy. He has established arsenals, and built docks, and organized a naval cadet-academy in Tientsin, all "to fight the barbarians with the arms of the barbarians." Li is to this day the only Chinaman who understands China's position according to treaties with the foreign Powers. He has always been faithful to the ruling Manchu dynasty.

Li Hung Chang has not only paid attention to China's armaments and defenses against foreign encroachments, but he knows what uses China might derive from Western science and industry. Three railroads are now running from Tientsin. The city is lighted by electricity. European and American physicians serve in the navy. Promising young men are

\* His Senior Protector is Heaven.

sent to foreign universities, and his two sons have European teachers. He is not a friend of the foreigner, though his own ignorant countrymen think he is, because they do not understand his views. He is an Asiatic Janus. One side of his face is turned inquisitively towards the future; the other turns in melancholy towards the glorious past and the deeds of his forefathers. From the point of view of ancient history, he looks upon Western civilization as an ephemeral appearance, subject to all social and political influences, while China can and will stand for thousands of years. He recently passed his 70th year. His abstemious life and his strict regimen will sustain him for a long time to come. It is for that reason that it would be hasty to judge the man's work by what he has done. One thing is sure, the poor woodcutter's son fills a most remarkable page in China's history.

#### PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE EXISTING SILVER LAW.

*Yale Review, Boston, May.*

AT this time it seems probable that neither the advocates nor the opponents of silver coinage will be strong enough to secure any positive action in the present Congress. It is of interest to follow out the effects of the existing law with more care than has hitherto been done, especially as there is in many minds a misapprehension as to its natural consequences. This misapprehension was well illustrated by the argument of Senator Stewart, and the way in which it was received. One of his strongest points was, in substance, this: "The existing law has already reduced the gold reserves to the danger limit. Another year or two, and the Government will be unable to maintain the gold standard except by resort to extraordinary financial measures. If we are likely to reach a silver standard in any event, in a comparatively short time, why not pursue the honest course of having free silver at once?"

The mistake lies in supposing that a failure to maintain a gold reserve by the Government is equivalent to the adoption of a silver standard by the nation. The two things differ by several hundred million dollars, not to say by twenty or thirty years' time. We may lose power to maintain a gold standard by Government reserves, and still retain that standard to all practical purposes by the necessities of trade. Or one may depart from a gold standard altogether, without approaching a silver standard for a long time. The silver standard, for all practical purposes means a scale of prices regulated by the value of 371 grains of silver. It means that a pension of \$12 will only buy as much as \$8 does now. Under the present law, the change would not be sudden but gradual. There would be a long intermediate stage during which the pension of \$12 would buy goods to the value of \$11, \$10, \$9, and it would be many years before the \$8 limit would be reached.

It is true that the Government has now in its hands only a very small amount of disposable gold, and that an unfavorable turn in commerce might so reduce this amount that it would be unable to pay gold for greenbacks. For a moment, perhaps, the gold dollar would be at a premium, but the gold currency now lying in various hands throughout the country could not be exported *en masse*. Such an export would cause a quick contraction of the currency, all the more violent, because so much of this gold is in the form of bank reserves, whose withdrawal would necessarily be accompanied by a lessening in bank deposits. Such a contraction would inevitably produce a fall in prices, and the immediate effect of such fall would necessarily be a restoration to the country of such gold as was temporarily driven out. For a fall in prices makes a good market to buy in, but a bad market to sell in, and must check any outflow of coin. As long as the silver and paper currency of the country is insufficient for the needs of trade on the existing price level, so long must we have gold dollars also, and so long will there be gold dollars circulating concurrently with silver dollars, no matter whether the Government is able to maintain forced equality or not, except in the possible contin-

gency of the establishment of gold bank accounts on a large scale, under whose operation we should have two kinds of currency circulating side by side. If the country demands from \$1,500,000,000 to \$1,600,000,000 of currency, and the available paper and silver together amount to only \$1,000,000,000, the other \$500,000,000 or \$600,000,000 must be gold, as long as the coinage of silver is limited. Under the operation of the existing law, that sum can be driven out only at the rate of \$50,000,000 a year. In other words, we should have silver and gold in concurrent use for ten years after the nominal power of the Government to enforce this concurrent circulation had been destroyed.

Nor should we, at the expiration of the ten years, be on the silver standard by any means. The characteristic feature of a silver standard is that the inflation of the currency is limited only by the cost of production of silver. The characteristic of the present situation is that the inflation of the currency is limited to \$50,000,000 a year. After all due allowance for expansion of population and trade, it may be safely estimated that at least sixteen years would be required to inflate the currency to such a degree as to reduce the purchasing power of the silver dollar to two-thirds its present capacity.

So far, then, as it is safe to predict the future, when that future is subject to change by Act of Congress, we may safely say that the power of the Government to maintain a gold standard is likely to be extremely short lived; but that the power of the country to maintain a gold standard under the present Act, would last some ten years longer than that of the Government, and that even after the country had lost the gold standard, it would take something like twenty years more to reach the silver standard. The law that we have is bad enough. It will inaugurate a steady advance in prices until the silver standard will be finally reached in perhaps thirty years, but it is wrong in theory and dangerous in practice to say that is as bad as it can be. Free coinage would be many times worse.

#### TAMMANY AS THE NEW WARWICK.

*Belford's Monthly, New York and Chicago, June.*

THE turning of Tammany\* to politics was attributed to the machinations of Aaron Burr. It became a factor in the contest between him and Alexander Hamilton, its influence being aggressively against Hamilton.

De Witt Clinton was Tammany's "scribe" in early days; yet he and Tammany were fated to become bitter adversaries, and to lead in that famous contest which for twenty years convulsed the State of New York, between "the Bucktails"—so called from the crowning glory of Tammany's uniform—on one side and the Clintonians on the other. Seldom has history so strangely repeated itself. In Clinton's time, as now, Tammany formed a combination with a ring of capable country leaders, then known as a "regency," who operated the party machine throughout the State for all it was worth. There was a famous "snap convention" then as now, and an attempt to advance the presidential ambition of an accommodating Governor at another man's expense. The suave, pliable, and cunning Daniel D. Tompkins, who as Governor had won Tammany's gratitude, with its assistance was actually pushed into the second place in the Government as a supposed stepping-stone to the presidency, to the profound disgust of the ambitious Clinton, who poured out his wrath in angry denunciation of "those miserable Bucktails."

It is a notable fact that the three public men whom Tammany has most persistently opposed have been Alexander Hamilton, De Witt Clinton, and Grover Cleveland—three men who, in their ideas of official administration, have closely resembled each other.

There was another prominent New York State Democrat

\* For a sketch of Tammany's history, see THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., No. 18, p. 477.



that Tammany steadily resisted. That man was Samuel J. Tilden. It opposed his nomination for the governorship of New York. It tried very hard to defeat his nomination for the presidency at St. Louis in 1876, and it did prevent his nomination which, but for its hostility, would (despite a formal declination) have been given him four years later in Cincinnati.

Tammany has quarreled with every Democratic Governor of New York from Seymour's time, with a solitary exception. Hill apparently came to an understanding with it at once, and all through his incumbency they worked together in beautiful harmony. For seven official years Hill gave Tammany what it wanted, and now it is doing its best to give him what he wants. Tammany's record in the field of national politics has not greatly differed from that which it has made at home. It has antagonized nearly all the foremost men of its own party with which it came in contact, and its support has generally presaged defeat rather than victory. Its professed friendship has proved more dangerous than its avowed hostility. The reason is obvious enough. Tammany has always studied its own interests rather than those of the national party with which it has acted.

Tweed has been Tammany's greatest sachem by far. Tweed went down, but his soul, like John Brown's, has been "marching on." Not satisfied with the control of New York City, great as it is, Tammany has reached out for and acquired the State. The administration of the New York State Government is to-day practically dictated by it. It hopes to rule the National Administration in the same way, at least to the extent of controlling the patronage it wants.

How has Tammany acquired such tremendous influence? It does not even number in its membership a majority of the voters of the city in which its domination is so absolute. In proportion to the voting force of the whole nation its immediate following is almost infinitesimal. And yet it aspires to rule us all.

The first and greatest element of Tammany's power is the peculiar population of New York City. A majority of the voters there, at least of those who do vote, are foreign born. In their newly acquired citizenships they, with their slight knowledge of our institutions, want some one to lean upon; some one to direct them. Tammany is ready, and at their service. Tammany also utilizes the large criminal population of the city. Its theory is that New York is to be ruled from below, not from above. For handling such a population Tammany's organization is admirable. It is a despotism with the semblance of the largest liberty. Everybody is welcome to the outer circle; but from the inner conclave proceed all the forces that operate the entire machinery. Really not over half a dozen people, except on very rare occasions, have anything to say in the matter, and often the authority is exercised by a single autocrat who is known to the public as "the boss." Richard Croker, the present Tammany leader, has made public a singularly candid elucidation of the plan and methods of its organization.\* Self-interest is the chord it plays upon.

One of the sources of Tammany's power is money. It is by far the richest political organization in the world; and no one knows better how to make money tell in politics.

Tammany is a free-lance. It belongs to no political party; it is true to no political party. It is in the Democratic party, but not of it. For Democratic principles it cares nothing whatever. It utilizes both parties. Tweed inaugurated the policy of "trading" with Republicans. How many deals have recently been made with the Republican machine in New York only Messrs. Platt and Croker, the rival "bosses," can tell.

Tammany has selected for the Democratic party a presidential candidate for the present campaign, and if he should not be acceptable, there will be a trading-stock of seventy-two votes to bargain in the Chicago Convention for somebody else that will be agreeable to it.

\*See THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. IV., No. 17, p. 350.

## THE UNITED STATES WILL FORCE EUROPE TO DISARM.

EGISTO ROSSI.

*La Rassegna Nazionale, Florence, April 16.*

THAT the economic condition of the United States is bound to exercise an enormous influence on Great Britain and the various States of Europe, profound thinkers on our side of the Atlantic Ocean have long foreseen. The economic condition of the American Republic can well be studied in the public documents issued by the Government at Washington. Very instructive reading these documents are.

Take, for instance, the Annual Report of the Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the fiscal year ending June, 1891. When the famous McKinley Bill was passed, depressing were the prophecies as to its economic and social effects. It was declared that both exports and imports must decline and that the effect of this on the business of the country must be disastrous. Yet, despite the McKinley Bill, the foreign commerce of the United States has gone on increasing. The annual report to which I have alluded, gives as the total of the exports and imports for the years mentioned these figures:

1886	.....	\$1,314,960,966
1887	.....	1,408,502,979
1888	.....	1,419,911,621
1890	.....	1,647,139,093
1891	.....	1,729,397,006

Such has been the progress of exchanges in the United States, while in Europe, during the last five years, the variations in the movements of exchanges has been but slight.

From the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, we learn that the interest on the public debt has been reduced to a bagatelle of \$37,000,000, or one-third the sum that Italy pays as interest on her consolidated debt. Another splendid proof of the present economic prosperity of the great Republic is seen in the condition of the circulation. On the 1st of July, 1891, there were in circulation \$1,497,440,707, or \$23.41 a head for the population. On the 1st of December last this circulation, thanks specially to the large remittances of gold from Europe in payment for cereals and other important commodities, had increased to \$1,577,262,070, amounting to \$24.38 a head for the population.

The Comptroller of the Currency reports that the number of banks in the United States has increased from 2,664 in 1884 to 3,677 in 1891, the total capital in the former year being \$524,000,000, and in the latter year \$677,000,000. The reserve in 1884 was \$147,000,000, while in 1891 it was \$227,000,000.

The United States appear to belong to another planet, and constantly increase their wealth, while Europe and Latin America are afflicted with a tremendous financial crisis of which the beginning of the end is not yet seen. Hundreds of thousands of workmen in various States of our continent are without work, while 428,618 of their brethren in 1891 managed to get out of misery by emigrating to the United States.

Thanks to this continual graft of new and young productive forces on the soil of the mighty Republic, already so rich in economic resources; thanks to its vital institutions, and thanks, above all, to the absence of those enormous war budgets, which make the treasuries of Europe bleed so profusely, it is not wonderful that the nation has been able to reduce the federal debt to a little more than half a billion dollars; that its economic wealth increases visibly; that its finances show a large balance in its favor every year; that it is obliged to make great reductions in its internal taxes, and to lavish hundreds of millions of dollars on the survivors of the Civil War in order to relieve itself from the embarrassment of its wealth, while the garrulous, haughty, and belligerent Latin world suffers from penury. Despite this enforced dispersion of the sums received by the Treasury of the United States, it had,

in June last, a surplus of more than thirty-seven million dollars, and it is foreseen that the surplus this June will be much larger, thanks to the exceptionally prosperous conditions of the last harvest, the benefits of which could not be perceived specially until the end of the current fiscal year.

If the fatuous parliamentarism of Europe, if its system of deadly centralization, if the pure waste caused by our militarism required any criticism, it would be easy to find unanswerable criticism in the marvelous evolution of the wonderful American nation, which, in little more than twenty years, has increased its foreign commerce from \$800,000,000 to \$1,800,000,000; which has almost extinguished a federal debt that, in 1886, reached the gigantic figure of nearly three billion dollars; which has constructed so many thousand miles of railway, more than all the countries of Europe together; which has freed and redeemed from slavery and debasement more than six million slaves, and made the fortune of thousands of penniless people whom Europe annually sends it.

This, then, is the nation whose formidable, and I may even say irresistible, competition, will impose disarmament on Europe more quickly and with greater force than all the peace congresses. The militarism, which oppresses us, is one of those facts of history, like ancient slavery, which cannot be destroyed by doctrines alone, however logical and learned; but to the present necessities which impose this militarism on us, will succeed other and stronger social necessities which will destroy it.

The necessities which will destroy the plague with which we are afflicted can already be perceived in the financial disorder and social ill-being which pervade Europe from one end to the other, and by which its economic equilibrium is fundamentally shaken. How will it be possible to restore firmness to this shaken equilibrium? In one way only. By putting, so far as may be, its producers and consumers in the same condition as those of the glorious Republic, which will soon have one hundred million inhabitants: without armies, with but few taxes and fewer debts; with an inexhaustibility of resources, with a potency of production, of capital, of intelligence, and of work, which will indubitably give it the economic primacy among all the nations of the globe.

#### BAVARIA AND THE GERMAN EMPIRE.

EMMANUEL JUNOD.

*Annales de l'Ecole Libre des Sciences Politiques, Paris, April to June.*

WHEN we think of Germany, we quite naturally conceive the idea of a centralized State, with Berlin for a capital. The word empire, with its Napoleonic associations, far from bringing with it the conception of a federated State, awakens in our minds ideas of unity and centralization. Yet, alongside of all-powerful Prussia, there are kingdoms, grand duchies, little principalities, free cities, which remind us that Germany is a confederation. Powerless kingdoms, grand duchies in name only, they may be; nevertheless, their title alone is a proof of their historic right to exist.

The most powerful of the States with which Prussia has formed a confederation is Bavaria. In the Middle Ages, when the Hohenzollerns were still but poor Bargraves, the Dukes of Bavaria were mighty lords, formidable in the Holy Empire. For a brief period, in 1347, the rule of these Dukes extended as far as the North Sea and the Baltic.

In becoming a member of the German Confederation, Bavaria retained its sovereignty as much as possible. It is not a State entirely sovereign, because it is part of a federated State. I may add that, to call Germany a federated State, is a constitutional euphemism. Prussia, forming two-thirds of the Empire, there is no equality of strength and rights between the contracting parties. Germany, then, is a federated State in

an ideal sense only. If the German Empire is sovereign, Prussia is suzerain, and the other States are but vassals.

Nevertheless Bavaria retains as much appearance of sovereignty as Prince Bismarck has permitted. She is allowed to have diplomatic representatives in foreign countries; in time of peace, she has almost sole control of her army. In this fashion she may nurse the illusion that she is sovereign. Since she has so much of the purple, there has been allowed to her an honorary presidency in the Confederation, but the effective presidency belongs to the King of Prussia.

One of the first rights of sovereignty is that of representation abroad. That right, from an international point of view, is the most striking and conclusive. It might be supposed that a State which sends ministers to foreign countries is in possession of complete sovereignty, since it demands from other States the recognition of this right by the presence among them of its ambassadors. One cannot reconcile a right of diplomatic representation with half sovereignty. Yet this odd condition of things exists in the case of Bavaria, a condition which would be incomprehensible did we not know that the architect of the German constitution, M. de Bismarck, troubled himself little about the logical nature of his work, provided it served his purpose and was manageable under his rude fist. If it was the pleasure of Prince Bismarck to leave a right of diplomatic representation to particular States, it was because he was not ignorant that this famous right has no "material value," as he afterwards avowed in a speech in the Reichstag on March 8, 1878. "If particular States of the Confederation," said M. de Bismarck in this speech, "have sufficient influence over Germany's polity to make foreign governments desire to have such States on their side, there are no means of preventing communication of these States with foreign governments. As to the smaller and less powerful States, it is a matter of utter indifference whether they have or have not diplomatic representatives." In all cases, however, consular representation is forbidden to the separate States, by Article Fifty-six of the imperial constitution.

Of all the German States, Bavaria is the only one that has availed itself of the right to have representatives in foreign countries. The direction of foreign affairs belongs to the Minister of the Royal Household. He it is who attends to the relations of Bavaria with foreign representatives. It is the Emperor, President of the Confederation, with the assent of the King of Bavaria, who gives full powers to the Bavarian envoys for the courts to which they are accredited. These envoys, in all cases in which German interests demand it, are obliged to lend their assistance to the representative of the Empire. In countries, where there is no Bavarian legation, Bavarian interests are looked after by the envoys of the Empire. Bavaria makes use of its right in a certain measure. It has nine legations: at Berlin, at Dresden, at Stuttgart, at Carlsruhe, at Vienna, at Paris, at Rome, both near the Quirinal and the Holy See, and at Saint Petersburg. The Chargé d'Affaires at Paris is accredited to Brussels also, and the Chargé at Carlsruhe to Berne. Bavaria has eight consulates in the German Empire: four consulates-general at Bremen, Hamburg, Dresden, Frankfort-on-the-Main; and four consulates, at Carlsruhe, Stuttgart, Leipzig, and Lubeck.

The right of representation in foreign countries should bring with it the right of negotiation; but this latter right is so limited by the German Constitution that Bavaria cannot be said to possess it at all.

For a sovereignty to be respected, it must have at its disposal an armed force. Bavaria has such a force, and in this respect, as in diplomacy, enjoys a privileged situation in the German Empire. Yet this situation is more in appearance than in reality. Here again the powers of the King of Bavaria have been so restricted that the Emperor is more commander-in-chief of the Bavarian army than the King.

Bavaria was in advance condemned by its situation to accept



the law of a stronger neighbor. There was no other issue possible for it, placed as it is between Austria and Prussia. It was not strong enough to hold its own alone against either. It was then obliged to ally itself sometimes with one, sometimes with the other.

"To think of one's self alone and of the present moment, is a source of error in political matters," said La Bruyère. This was the fault of Bavaria. It has lived from day to day, according to the caprice of its princes, who cared very little for the future of their country. In the direction of the political affairs of the country there has not been one ruling thought; the country has gone on without any special aim. When the error of this course was perceived, it was too late to repair it; its neighbors had grown too great to permit it to indulge any ambition. There was nothing to do but to wait for the hour when the stronger should offer it a good price. The hour came. Bavaria accepted the offer and signed the compact proposed to her. Perhaps history will say that she did well.

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

### PROGRESS OF NATIONALISM IN THE UNITED STATES.

EDWARD BELLAMY.

*North American Review, New York, June.*

TECHNICALLY, the term Nationalism, as descriptive of a definite doctrine of social and industrial reform, was first used in 1881 by clubs made up of persons who sympathized with the ideas of a proper industrial organization set forth in "Looking Backward," and believed in the feasibility of their substantial adoption as the actual basis of Society. Nationalism, in this strict sense, is the doctrine that the principle of popular government by the equal voice of all for the equal benefit of all, should be extended to the economical organization as well; and that the entire capital and labor of nations should be nationalized and administered by their people, through their chosen agents, for the equal benefit of all, under an equal law of industrial service.

In this sense of a definite philosophy and a positive programme, Nationalism is a plant of every recent growth; but is the natural outcome of an evolutionary process which has been at work ever since the idea of democratic government became prevalent.

The Nationalist movement in the United States, instead of waiting until this late day, would have arisen fifty years ago as the natural sequence of the establishment of popular government, had it not been for the intervention of the slavery issue.

The panic of 1873, with the seven lean years following, ushered in the epoch of acute industrial discontent in this country. Then began the war between labor and capital. The phenomena of the period have been ever-enlarging aggregations of capital, and the appropriation of the business field by monopolies, on the one hand; and unprecedented combinations of labor in trades-unions, federations of unions, and Knights of Labor, on the other. Both were equally significant of the evolution toward economic Nationalism. Opposed as these two tendencies seemed, they were yet destined to be combined in the synthesis of Nationalism, and were necessary stages in its evolution. The greenback movement was a proposition to take the issue of money wholly out of the control of private persons, and vest it directly in the nation.

A book of propaganda, like "Looking Backward," produces an effect precisely in proportion as it is a bare anticipation in expression of what everybody was thinking and about to say. Indeed, the seeming paradox might be defended, that in proportion as a book is effective it is unnecessary.

The first Nationalist club was organized in Boston in 1888.

Almost simultaneously others were organized in all parts of the country, something like one hundred and fifty having been reported. It was but yesterday that the pulpit was dumb on the industrial question. Now, every Sunday, hundreds of pulpits throughout the land are preaching social duty and the solidarity of nations and of humanity; declaring the duty of mutual love and service to be the only key to the social problem. This is the very soul of Nationalism.

The immediate propositions of the Nationalists are on two lines. First, the nationalization of inter-State business. Second, the State management or municipalization of business purely local in its relations. In the former line the rise within two years of a third national political party, pledged to a large part of the immediate purposes of Nationalism, is certainly the most noticeable phenomenon. The People's party was formed at Cincinnati, February 22, 1891, and ratified and endorsed at St. Louis, May 19, 1892, by a convention representing the great Farmers' Alliances, white and colored, of the West and South, and also the Knights of Labor and other artisans' organizations. The platform demands nationalization of the issue of money, nationalization of banking, by means of postal savings-banks for deposit and exchange, national ownership and operation of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones, and declares the land with its natural resources to be the heritage of the nation.

This party platform voices the convictions and determination of many million voters belonging to organizations which have already carried several State elections, and which, as now organized, may carry in the presidential election, as their opponents concede, four or five States.

The Nationalists of Boston secured from the Legislature of 1890-91 a law permitting municipalities to operate their own lighting plants, and sixteen cities and towns in Massachusetts alone, and as many in Ohio have taken steps to operate public lighting works, and thus save 30 to 50 per cent. to consumers. Many others will follow.

All we Nationalists desire is to get people to reason along the line of their collective interests with the same shrewdness they show in pursuing their personal interests. That habit once established, Nationalism is inevitable.

### WOMAN AND HER FUTURE.

R. BONGHI.

*Nuova Antologia, Rome, May.*

THE "Economics" of Xenophon, written four or more centuries before Christ, presents a pleasant and amusing picture of the Greek wife, and of her home life. She was to be thoroughly domestic, devoted to her household work, without any intellectual aspiration; she must keep up her good looks by healthy exercise, not by rouging or painting. The true sphere of woman, declares the Greek author, is in the faithful and diligent discharge of her home duties.

Very great, indeed, have been the changes in opinion about woman and her sphere, since the illustrious Athenian set forth the ideas which, undoubtedly, were those of the best instructed people of his age. A Greek of Xenophon's time, could he appear again on this mundane sphere, would be astonished at the alteration in the position of the female sex. Should this Greek, after his resurrection, extend his travels to the United States of America, he would be astounded to see there wives and husbands equal before the law, with the wife as fully mistress of her own property as though she were unmarried; to see women, both married and unmarried, practicing professions which for ages were thought suitable for men alone, and assuming an entire equality with their fathers, husbands, brothers, and sons.

A few days since, I read a novel written three or four years ago. This is a long life for a book, but this one is not dead yet. Its title is, "The Year 2000; or, the Destiny of Woman."

According to this book, one hundred and eight years from now, all the differences in the British Empire between the mother-country and her colonies will be arranged, and there will be order, concord, and peace. Then the President of the Council of the Empire will be a woman, the Secretary of State for internal affairs will be a woman, as likewise will be her private secretary and the head of military affairs. The soldiers will be chosen from among the men, while the Commander-in-chief of the armies, and the Chief of State will be women.

Such a book is at least a sign of what some women in our age aspire to. A portion of these will not consent that the head of the British Empire should be a man. They point to Queen Victoria as an instance of what a woman in such a position can do for fifty years and more, and declare that political equality will be the sequel of civil, social, and legal equality.

There are some women, however, who warmly oppose these declarations of others of their sex. It may be as you affirm, say the defenders of the old order of things, but to us it seems that women, by mingling in politics and public affairs, will become more masculine and lose some of their femininity. "The feminine alone," said Goethe, "is eternal and the inexhaustible fountain of redeeming and victorious charm." Do you not observe, they say, what a damage public life is to men themselves? How they lose freshness and purity of soul? How all ideality is disturbed and withered away? Once women have contracted, by mingling in public affairs, the vices, the lies, the baseness which men contract, we shall sink lower than men. Who are they who aspire to be deputies or ministers? Is there one of them who is young, beautiful, elegant in manners and in dress? No; they are old, tiresome, filled with envy and conceit.

Very well, ladies, there may be some truth in what you say. All the same, I venture to think that all the women, especially in the United States and England, who aspire to political life, are not old, or tiresome, or dressed without elegance. Women, in becoming ministers, or even deputies, will lose none of these graces, or charms, or passions, or whims. The woman who will be Secretary of State in the year 2000, may very well be, as the novel to which I have alluded portrays her, beautiful in face and person. If, as is thus suggested, the President of the United States, in the year 2000, be a woman, never fear that she will cease to be interested in the cut of a gown or the length of a skirt. Mary Somerville, the most learned and most elevated feminine spirit of her time, had a discussion with another learned woman, Harriet Martineau, as to what should be the color of a dress in order to harmonize with a shawl of a certain kind.

Admitting, then, that woman, in taking part in public life, will not lose any of her charms or cease to take interest in the feminine arts which add to her attractiveness, the important question arises whether there is any indication that, in a future more or less distant, she will take a leading or even an important part in public life. For myself, I must say that I perceive no such indication. In England the desire of the female sex to participate in public affairs seems to increase; in the United States there appears to be a truce in the agitation of the subject. The question is, I believe, mooted in Germany, but less in France, and still less in Italy. The United States, being divided into States and Territories, in three of these, women were admitted to vote. Yet the right of suffrage has lasted in one only of the three—Wyoming; in the other two the right has perished, not because women have been found unworthy to exercise the right, but for accidental reasons which it is needless to specify here. Several times committees of women—or, as they are called in the United States, conventions—have nominated one of their number for the post of Governor of a State, but not one of the nominees has ever been chosen.

In every State Legislature it has been proposed that women be allowed to vote, but the proposition has borne no fruit. In

one State, Kansas, since 1887, they have been allowed to hold executive office in cities or villages of more than 500 inhabitants. In Wyoming they can be jurors. If women make no more headway than this in a country where old prejudices and time-honored ideas are overcome by dint of constant and persistent pushing, what hope is there for the female sex on this side of the Ocean? In my opinion, none. Women will continue to share, as they have for a long time past, in the moral improvement of the human race. In the United States they played a great part in the abolition of slavery; and at present, there, as well as in England, they are active in restricting, as much as may be, the use of ardent spirits. In my opinion, however, in the future, as in the past, women will sway the world, not in executive chairs or halls of legislation, but by their charms, their purity, their taste, their strong moral and religious tendencies, and the essentially feminine qualities of their intellect, in homes and schools, and in society.

#### OLD COLONIAL DRINKS AND DRINKERS.

ALICE MORSE EARLE.

*National Magazine, New York, June.*

THE English settlers who peopled our colonies were a beer-drinking and ale-drinking people, and none of the hardships which they had to endure in the first bitter years of their new life caused them more annoyance than the deprivation of their malt liquors.

But as these Puritans grew richer, the first luxury to be brought to the new country was beer, and they soon imported malt and established breweries, and also made laws governing the manufacture of ale and beer, for the pious colonists quickly learned to cheat in their brewing. Malt liquors had become so plentiful in 1675 that Cotton Mather said that every other house in Boston was an ale-house and Governor Pownall made the same assertion a century later. Virginia was also plentifully supplied with malt liquors, the poorer sort made of molasses and bran, of Indian corn malted by drying in a stove, of persimmons baked with potatoes, of corn-stalks cut small and bruised, of pumpkins, Jerusalem artichokes, etc.

Other mild drinks were made and owned by every family in large quantities. Metheglin, from honey yeast and water, was made by the barrel. A sort much esteemed in Virginia was brewed from the bean of the honey locust. Perry was made from pears, and a drink called mobby from peaches, and, above all, cider from apples.

Unfortunately this large catalogue of simple drinks did not long content our forefathers. Cider was distilled into a fiery liquor called pupello or cider-brandy. A fiercer spirit still was made from peaches, and when peaches were not obtainable they made brandy from cherries, plums, crab-apples, and grapes. Cargoes of molasses were turned into New England rum, or "kill-devil," as it was everywhere called. This was sold in vast quantities and very cheap.

The Irish and Scotch settlers knew how to make whiskey from rye and wheat, and they soon learned to manufacture it from barley and potatoes and from Indian corn. So universal was the desire for these fiery liquors that it is said that in some parts of the country there was a still in every house.

Not satisfied with home manufactures, the thirsty colonists imported strong drink in large quantities. The Dutch settlers sent for their beloved gin and anise-seed cordial, and many wines came from Spain, Portugal, and the Canaries. Of these the strong Madeira was the favorite with fashionable people, and all wines were strengthened by liberal doses of brandy.

Even the children drank strong drinks in those times. In a chapter of advice upon the rearing of children, found in an old almanac, we read that "very young children must not drink cold drinks, but must have their beer heated, and must eat a piece of brown bread before drinking beer or wine." Cobbett, who thought drinking a national disease, said that "at all



hours of the day little boys, at or under the age of twelve years, go into the stores and tip off their drams."

In Virginia the drinking among the clergy was notorious. Parton says:

The tales we read of the clergy of old Virginia stagger belief, though it is clergymen who report them. We read of one who was invited after dinner to a planter's house where he drank so much that he had to be tied in his gig and a servant sent to lead his horse home. One jolly parson comes down to us, reeling up and down the porch of a tavern, bawling to the passers-by to come and drink with him. . . . One old clergyman is remembered as staggering towards the altar at the time of communion, when the rector . . . ordered him back to his seat. The monthly dinners of the clergy have not yet passed out of mind, to which men would ride for thirty or forty miles, and revel far into the night.

The Puritan magistrates in New England early made a stand against excessive drinking. In Massachusetts in 1636 drunkards were subject to fine and imprisonment in the stocks; and sellers were forbidden to furnish the tipplers with any more liquor. An habitual drunkard was punished by having a large letter D hung around his neck. In 1639 the court ordered the cessation of the practice of health drinking. In Connecticut no man could drink over half a pint of wine at a time, or tipple over half an hour, or drink at all after nine o'clock at night.

To some noble temperance worker this glimpse, looking backward at the "good old times," may show by comparison much cause for congratulation in the condition of things in these better present times.

#### NEW YORK'S COMMERCIAL BLIGHT.

WILLIAM NELSON BLACK.

*The Engineering Magazine, New York, June.*

I.

A VERY surprising manifestation of the power of habit and tradition for maintaining abuses is to be observed along the water-front in the city of New York. We find here a situation unprecedented in history, and unparalleled elsewhere on the face of the globe, in any community civilized enough to regard property rights. It is a situation that is working most mischievously on the commercial prosperity of the city, and damaging its property interests to an amount beyond calculation. It is a situation so idiotic, and at the same time so palpably injurious, that it could be amended in a very brief period by an appeal to public opinion.

On the cession of Manhattan Island to England, Thomas Dongan, who was sent over as Governor, finding that, while the English had secured a political title, the Dutch still held the lands, including the riparian lands, by a proprietary title, he conceived the brilliant idea of confiscating, and delivering over to the Commonalty of New York the title to all the submerged lands of the Dutch riparian land-holders between Corlears Hook on the East river, and the present foot of Canal street on the North river. To a maritime people like the Dutch the remaining upland would be so worthless that it could be had for a song.

This Act, which would have been pronounced unconstitutional even in England, has been imitated by the State of New York. In defiance not only of the common law, but of the spirit of her own statute law, which explicitly forbids the grant of submerged lands to anyone but the owner of the adjacent upland, Dongan's grant has been extended by the State until all the riparian property of the city has been practically destroyed. Rascality does not always propagate rascality, it sometimes propagates idiocy. You might as well cut a horse in two, with the idea that the two parts would perform the work of two horses, as to cut riparian lands in two with the expectation that any benefit will follow.

New York has many buildings of which her citizens may be justly proud, but along her water-front her structures are

not merely a disgrace to her own civilization; they are a reflection on the civilization of the country. But let us have the facts without embellishment.

In the first place, striking out the value of the piers which have been bought by individuals or companies from the city of New York, and which do not, therefore, represent values springing from riparian rights, five miles of the best water-front in New York, all improved, is assessed at not very much more than one-half as much as four miles of corresponding property in Brooklyn, only about two-thirds improved. In round numbers, the figures on the blotters are \$9,000,000 for New York, and \$14,000,000 for Brooklyn. Yet the latter is notoriously under-taxed, while the former, judged by its buildings and the nature of the traffic along its water-front, is over-assessed.

It is a further fact that the value of the riparian property in New York, between the foot of Corlears street and the Battery, two miles long, has been steadily declining during the thirty years that Brooklyn has been rapidly rising. Compared with its condition thirty years ago, it is now an abandoned district. It does not furnish a remarkably good location for even a gin-mill.

It is a further fact that in the export and import trade of the port, the commerce of Brooklyn is rapidly passing the commerce of New York. It has been estimated that as high as seventy per cent. in value, of the merchandise in transit, never touches the New York shores. The great ocean liners alone, with their passenger traffic, save New York from a total eclipse.

It is a further and final fact, that westward and southward the march of commerce is taking its way from New York to the shores of New Jersey and Staten Island, and that all indications point to the conclusion that the city will soon have little left to show for its ancient commercial greatness except its DEPARTMENT OF DOCKS. Go along the widened section of West street, "the improved section," the Dock Department calls it, and follow the trail from Canal street northward as far as you have patience to go. Away over yonder, as you reach the interior boundaries of the exterior streets, you will discover a long, low line of shedded piers, looking as though they had floated half way out to sea; and between them are the prows of ocean-going steamers, looking for all the world as if they had tried to reach New York, and got stranded near the entrance to the harbor. On the outer borders of the beach, which the Dock Department calls the improved section of West street, the cargoes of these steamers lie where they were jettisoned, protected by tarpaulins or blankets. But let the proud New Yorker turn and run his eye along the line of buildings opposite the piers, mostly one- or two-story shells, sometimes not very far surpassing in finish the cabins of the rocks and ravines west of Central Park.

Yet some of this property is held by the Astor estate, and much of it by hands that would speedily improve it if there were any inducements.

It would be hard to say who first conceived the idea of that exclusively New York embellishment, an exterior street, but it may be pronounced definitely certain that he was a truckman, possibly a truckman elected to the Common Council. Under Dongan's system an exterior street would promote the truckman's industry. But had the riparian property-holders owned the submerged lands, they would have protested vigorously against exclusion from their piers. They would have needed the land for warehouses.

The conception of the truckman has been very fruitful in results. On account of those streets covering the entire district where traffic once concentrated, the commerce of New York is more expensively conducted than the commerce of any other considerable commercial city on the globe. No storage or wholesale warehouses are found along the water-front. For storage-room for heavy merchandise, shippers must go to Brooklyn, and as the wholesale traffic of New York can be conducted only by the aid of trucks, the interior has been thought more eligible than the water-front for warehouses.

## EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

## THE SUGARED SONNETS.

JOHN H. STOTSENBERG.

*Baconiana, Chicago, May-July.**"In truth, I swear I wish not there should be  
Graved in my epitaph a Poet's name."*

IN the year 1609, a book appeared in England called "*Shakespeare's Sonnets*, never before imprinted." The word *Shake* and the suffix *speare* were hyphenated for distinction from the surname *Shakespeare*. Mr. William Shakspeare, the reputed author of the *Shakespeare* plays, then living, did not claim the authorship of the *Sonnets*. He did not even spell his name in the hyphenated way, as may be seen by his undoubted signatures to his last will, his deed and mortgage, and to the *Montaigne* of Florio. These signatures, as the world knows, are the only writings of his extant. A copy of the plays in the possession of Mr. Gunther, of Chicago, has a signature supposed by him to be that of William Shakspeare, but, whether genuine or not, there is no hyphen between *Shake* and *speare*.

There was on a separate leaf of the *Sonnets*, a dedication as follows:

To the only begetter of These insuing sonnets, Mr. W. H., all happiness, And that eternitie Promised by Our ever-living Poet Wisheth The well-wishing Adventurer in setting forth. T. T.

An examination of the many books on the subject of the supposed authorship of the sonnets discloses the names of the following reputed authors: Sir Walter Raleigh, Francis Bacon, Anthony Shirley, and William Shakspeare.

In *Hamlet's Notebook*, the late William D. O'Connor, argues that the author indicated by the words "Mr. W. H.," was Walter Raleigh, the W. being the initial of his Christian name and the H. the last letter of his surname; and suggested that the adventurer, "T. T.," was the mathematician, Thomas Hariot, who was Raleigh's fast friend and companion. But he overlooks the fact that there was no mystery at all about the "T. T.," he being the prominent bookseller, Thomas Thorpe, who is on record as having registered the *Sonnets* with the Stationers' Company.

He fails to explain the meaning of the seventh line in the twentieth sonnet, which has puzzled all commentators,

A man in hue, all hues in his controlling.

The lines which, when properly understood, disclose the author, occur in the seventy-sixth sonnet:

Why write I still at one, ever the same,  
And keep invention in a noted weed,  
That every word doth almost tell my name,  
Showing their birth, and where they did proceed.

A strong argument is made in favor of Francis Bacon, by William H. Burr, of Washington, D. C., as an appendix to his *Proofs that Shakespeare Could not Write*. The argument is entitled: *The Sonnets of Shakespeare Written by Francis Bacon to the Earl of Sussex and his Bride, A.D. 1590*. Like other commentators, Mr. Burr fails to connect Bacon with the particular sonnets which indubitably furnish, if rightly interpreted, a correct solution of the authorship; and like Mr. O'Connor, he fails to account for the author's declaration in the 136th sonnet that his name was Will:

Make but my name thy love, and love that still,  
And then thou lovest me—for my name is Will.

Another writer names Anthony Shirley as the author of the *Sonnets*, basing his claim upon the reference in sonnets 76, 105, 135, and 136, to the words "one" and "all one," as if they pointed to the ancient seal of the Ferrees family, which con-

tained the arms of the family upon a chimney-piece with the motto "Only One." Beyond this conceit no valid argument is adduced.

The chief difficulty in the Shakspeare theory is that it is impossible to show that his name appears in the seventy-sixth sonnet, or any word standing for or typifying his name, or how "every word does almost tell my name." It is apparent that the writer means that in almost every sonnet his name, or a word which stands for his name, appears. But the word *Shakespeare*, or any word of similar meaning, nowhere appears in the sonnets.

It is well known that Shakspeare often permitted his name to be used to float books which he never wrote, and that he was not averse to appropriating the literary property of others. A book, called *The Passionate Pilgrim*, appeared, purporting to be by William Shakespeare; and Dr. Heywood, an author whose verses were published in it, publicly printed a protest against the implied Shakspeare assumption of authorship, and compelled Jaggard, the printer, to take the name "William Shakespeare" from the title-page.

Whenever the author of the *Sonnets* is discovered, he will appear as the author on the face of some of the sonnets themselves. He was clearly a man fond of anagrams and riddles. He was a lover of women, and very much a lover of one woman in particular, and he was a quick, impulsive, natural poet; he was a very warm friend, and had very warm friends; he was a courtier. It is unfortunate that, as to Shakspeare, there is no poem, play, or writing in existence for our use by comparison, which we can be sure is his. The student turns away from the esoteric criticism and transcendental analysis, the guesses, the possibilities and probabilities of the Shakespeare writers, and reasons, as does Mr. Morgan, in his *Shakespeare in Fact and in Criticism*:

Add to all these (referring to his being a theatre manager and general factotum) that William Shakespeare was a butcher's apprentice and a student of the Stratford grammar school; that the curriculum of that grammar school consisted entirely of a venerable birch rod, Lily's Latin Paradigms, the criss cross row and the Church Catechism; that the graduate of this grammar school wrote the *Venus and Adonis* as the very first heir of his invention, and no wonder that our brain reels when we try to ask ourselves who was this immortal, anyhow, and who wrote the divine page called his?

The real writer of the "Shake-speare" sonnets is yet to be discovered.

## WILL UNIVERSITY EXTENSION STARVE THE COLLEGE STAFFS?

MICHAEL E. SADLER.

*University Extension, Philadelphia, June.*

"AS we must account for every idle word, so," said Franklin, "we must for every idle silence." The Universities seem to have taken this truth to heart. If culture is to stand in the dock on the charge of exclusiveness, judgment shall not go by default. Learning shall show itself alive to public needs, responsive to popular aspirations, hospitable, considerate, expansive. Existing in the public interest, culture shall not fail to reciprocate public sympathy. And what institutions can better express this sympathy, as becoming as it is sincere, than the Universities which were founded to safeguard learning, and to promote it?

Culture is not of essence exclusive. In former days learned bodies knew that they were fighting for learning at any rate, if not for life. What wonder that they lost urbanity and neighborly ways! But now that the wind has changed, who shall blame them for unbuttoning their coats?

"But can culture," it has been asked, "afford to be sociable? What will happen to its house when it is outside, enjoying the air?" This is the gist of the kindest and most temperate



piece of criticism to which the friends of University Extension have recently had to listen. Mr. George Herbert Palmer fears that we shall starve the college staffs. "The organizers of the Extension movement," he says, speaking of America, "despairing of finding among us competent unattached teachers, have turned at once to the colleges; but the colleges are a very unsafe support to lean upon." They are too busy, is the argument of the writer, who closes a dramatic sketch of the overworked modern professor's life with the question: How can a man like this spare time for University Extension?

Of course, a movement which places its reliance on the casual teaching of overworked men is, as Mr. Palmer says, condemned from the start. Extension audiences will not pay for tired service. A teacher who is a drudge at home, would be dull on the platform.

But University Extension has succeeded in England. Why should it not then succeed in America, the classic home of the lecture? America has had peripatetic teaching for generations. The novelty of the new movement lies simply in the organization of peripatetic teaching by the University instead of by the Lecture Bureau. In this expansion of University influence, we English have followed you on half the system, which you have now on your part enlarged by judicious adaptations from us. We have enjoyed copartnership in this enterprise. Why, then, should the whole system flourish with us, and only half of it with you?

It is a great mistake to suppose that University Extension lecturers are the leavings of any profession, academic or otherwise. It would never have succeeded in England had it not been for the devoted service of about six brilliant teachers. Of these, at least four repeatedly rejected, some of them still reject, flattering offers of promotion and preferment. Any one of them could have commanded a college market for his culture. Between them they have made a new vocation which is indeed, from the point of view of the unemployed graduate, already overcrowded, but which would provide at short notice a sufficiently remunerative occupation for men of the calibre of its pioneers. Such men do not injure their college by leaving it; they rather serve it by representing it to the public. As to the chairs they might have occupied, let them go to the next best men on the list. It is easier to fill an ordinary college chair than to find an ideal Extension lecturer. But it does not follow that Extension lecturers will necessarily prove a drain on the material of college professors. Extension has lost more good men to politics, journalism, and holy orders severally than to academic preferment. But it has not found others to fill their places by any such easy device as drawing on the supply of the academically unemployed.

In English as in American Universities the overwork of individuals is by no means unknown. So far as this is due to want of funds, the best remedy is to stimulate public interest in the fortunes of the overpressed institution. And there is no better way of interesting people in a University than by extending its operations to the doors of the people whose sympathies we desire to engage.

Not that this task should be imposed on men already overworked. For the duty of peripatetic exposition the hard-worked professor must find a colleague. But want of funds need be no obstacle to his appointment, for an Extension lecturer earns his own living.

In England, each centre is intimately linked with the University from which it draws its teachers, as from the very purpose and nature of the system it must be. Not a course of Oxford lectures is given, but at least twenty communications pass between the local organizers and the central office in the University, and this is only one of many reasons why the term "University Extension" so far from being "misleading and barbaric" is not only prescribed by long tradition, but is vivid and appropriate.

## JACQUES JASMIN.

*Temple Bar, London, May.*

"GOD made only four Frenchmen poets, and their names are Corneille, La Fontaine, Beranger, and Jasmin."

This is what Jacques Jasmin, the barber of Agen, said of himself. The speech was a very fine and very natural specimen of the gasconading of a Gascon poet, and thus has a real merit and value of its own, though it sounds oddly when critics have been praising Jasmin's modesty. He simply said what he thought and felt and was sure of. Many poets we suspect have had the same inward convictions; only, when one is not a Gascon poet, sincere expression becomes a little more difficult.

Jasmin has now been dead nearly thirty years. He breathed his last in the autumn of 1864, in his sixty-sixth year. His name has become very unfamiliar to English readers, so much so that Dr. Smiles has lately thought it worth while to publish a book about him, in order to remind readers of the present day of his existence. However high an opinion Jasmin may have had of his own poetical productions, his head was not turned sufficiently to induce him to leave his trade. At sixteen he was apprenticed to a barber in Agen, on the sunny banks of the Garonne, and a barber he remained to the end of his days. At eighteen he left the master to whom he was apprenticed and set up for himself, soon settling in a shop in which he lathered faces and stropped razors for forty years.

Saint-Beuve it was who introduced Jasmin to the French public. The great critic went so far as to compare Jasmin with Horace, and at least placed him in the school of Horace, of Theocritus, of Gray, and of all those studious poets whose end is literary perfection. The quality that raised Jasmin above the crowd of local poets in France, nowhere so numerous as in the South, was his power of study, his intelligence, the almost scholarly care with which, though it never dimmed the fire of his inspiration, he worked at the literary and linguistic perfection of his poems. He could only express himself rightly in the old Romance language, the *Provençale-Romane*, which had descended through centuries to be known as the *patois du midi*. The poets of this language were, and are, many. It lends itself to improvisation; in fact, a poet and an *improvisateur* are almost the same thing in that world of the South, and few, indeed, are the singers who work and study as Jasmin did, seeking out old words, and restoring his native tongue, as far as possible, to its ancient nobility and purity as the language of the Troubadours.

The most successful translation ever made from Jasmin, showing the best that can be done with his *patois du midi* in English, is Longfellow's translation of "The Blind Girl of Castei-Cuillé." This has a certain spirit and swing which make it linger in the memory, and some people may know Jasmin simply from having read this poem in their youth.

## NAUTICAL EDUCATION IN BOARD SCHOOLS.

FRANKLIN FOX.

*Nautical Magazine, London, May.*

IT has frequently been asserted, both in prose and verse, that the British sailor has done a great deal for his country; and, this being conceded, it is not perhaps too much to expect that the country might pay something—say a trifle of consideration as to how the sailors' position and prospects may be improved, in return for the services he has rendered.

The particular matter for consideration with a view to such a result, to which I wish to call attention is the better education of our seamen; and the method by which I submit such an end may be attained, is by the establishment of a class for boys in all our Board Schools, where they could obtain such rudimentary instruction in nautical matters as can with facility be taught on shore.

Education is credited with working many marvels; and

surely it can do something for the British sailor. If the acquirement of such knowledge as could be gained by the special sort of training I have indicated, served to make our boys who go to sea before the mast, more acceptable when they become sailor-men in the merchant service of their country, I am disposed to think a great good would be accomplished. The sailor would be benefited, and when war does come, as I suppose in the nature of things it some day will, the country would be benefited also.

I should, however, explain what I mean by a class for nautical instruction in Board Schools, and I will endeavor to do so.

In the first place, everyone knows that technical education is now held to be an indispensable adjunct to the general knowledge the word education implies. For the purposes of technical education a large sum of money has been placed at the disposal of the District Councils of the country by the Government. My idea is that nautical instructors should be paid out of this grant, and attached to every Board School of any size in the United Kingdom, and that whenever a boy attending the school shows a decided and strong turn for a sea life—as probably at least 10 per cent. of the lads will—he, and others of the same tastes, shall be enrolled in a class under the nautical instructor, who shall make them acquainted with the rudimentary outlines of nautical astronomy, the use of a quadrant and compass, the log and the lead, explain the names and uses of the masts, sails, rigging, and other equipments of a sailing vessel, and give them general information upon the regulations and rules of conduct aboard ship. All this, in addition to the ordinary school course, and under the supervision of the head master. If means were available it would further be desirable to erect a model of a brig, or, at least, a single mast, with yards and rigging, to exercise the boys on as in the Greenwich and Feltham industrial schools.

There would be no harm in adding, to give variety and piquancy to the training, a dash of cutlass and musket drill, an addition likely to make the system more attractive than it otherwise would be to the boys. If some such system were adopted, is it not likely to result in the formation of a body of clever, smart, serviceable youths, fit to go anywhere and do anything the sea-service of their country might look for at their hands?

Moreover, the establishment of nautical classes for boys in Board Schools all over the country, would be a national recognition of the importance of our Mercantile Marine, and such a recognition by the State would tend to place the whole service upon a higher level, and to make each individual member of it feel a higher sense of his duties and responsibilities.

#### BEAUTY IN MOUNTAIN SCENERY.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, BART.

*The Strand Magazine, London, May.*

THE Alps are to many an inexhaustible source of joy and perfect peace, and even of health. We have gone to them jaded and worn, feeling, perhaps without any external cause, anxious and out of spirits, and have returned full of health and strength and energy. Among the mountains, Nature herself feels freer and happier, higher and purer than elsewhere. The rush of the rivers and repose of the lakes, the pure snow-fields and majestic glaciers, the fresh air, the mysterious summits of the mountains, the blue haze of the distance, the morning tints and the evening glow; the beauty of the sky and the grandeur of the storm, have all refreshed and delighted us time after time, and their memories can never fade away.

Even now, as I write, comes back to me a vision of some bright Swiss valley; blue sky above, glittering snow, bare gray rock, dark pines here and there, mixed with bright green larches, then patches of smooth Alp, interspersed with clumps of trees, and dotted with brown chalets, then below them rock

again, and wood, but this time with more deciduous trees, and then the valley itself, with emerald meadows, interspersed with older copses threaded together by a silver stream, and I almost fancy I can hear the delicious murmur of the rushing water. The endless variety, and yet the sense of repose and power, the dignity of age, the energy of youth, the play of color, the beauty of form, the mystery of their origin, all combine to invest mountains with a solemn beauty.

Another great charm of mountain districts is the richness of color. "Consider first," says Ruskin, "the difference produced in the whole tone of landscape color, by the introduction of purple, violet, and deep ultramarine blue which we owe to mountains. In an ordinary lowland landscape we have the blue of the sky, the green of the grass, and the green of trees having certain elements of purple, far more rich and beautiful than we generally think, in their bark and shadows. But among mountains, in addition to all this, large unbroken spaces of pure violet and purple, are introduced in their distances; and even near by, films of clouds passing over the darkness of ravines and forests, blues are produced of the most subtle tenderness, these azures and purples passing into rose color of almost unattainable delicacy, among the upper summits, the blue of the sky being at the same time purer and deeper than in the plains. Nay, in some sense, a person who has never seen the rose color of the rays of dawn crossing a blue mountain twelve or fifteen miles away, can hardly be said to know what tenderness in color means at all. Bright tenderness, he may indeed, see in the sky or in a flower, but this grave tenderness of the far-away hill purples, he cannot conceive."

Rain, moreover, adds vividness to the coloring. The leaves and grass become a brighter green. In the words of Ossian, "Every sunburnt rock glows into an agate," and when fine weather returns, the new snow gives intense brillance to the scene, and invests the woods especially with the beauty of fairyland.

Each hour of the day, too, has a beauty of its own; the mornings and evenings again glow with different and even richer tints. The cloud effects in mountain districts are brighter and more varied than in flatter regions. The morning and evening tints are seen to the greatest advantage, and clouds floating high in the heavens sometimes glitter with the most exquisite iridescent hues,

That blush and glow  
Like angels' wings.

Not even in the Alps is there anything more beautiful than the "afterglow" which lights up the snow and ice with rosy tints, for some minutes after the sun has set. Long after the lower slopes are already in the shade, the summit of Mount Blanc, for instance, is transfigured by the light of the setting sun glowing on the snow. It seems almost like the light from another world, and vanishes as suddenly and mysteriously as it comes.

THE PRECIOUS HOURS.—The one thought that comes to the mind of the old man when he speaks to the young, is this: Oh, that it were possible to make them know how precious are the hours, how fraught with consequences of incalculable importance, which now fill up each and every day of their comparatively easy lives. I would not ask you to relax your attention to the games that fill up your leisure hours; but, I say, let every one, with the same energy with which he plays cricket or football, with the same energy with which he applies himself to leaping or running, or to any exercise whatever of his corporeal powers—and he wants very little exhortation, so far as my experience goes, to be energetic with that portion of his duties—let him carry the very same spirit into the work which is intended to develop his mental faculties. The extension of Government employments has given an enormous enlargement to what may be called the official classes—in fact, there is a much larger number of professionals competing now than competed together in the days when I came into this world; but, depend upon it, the profession of the clergyman, if it be more arduous than it has ever been, is, on that account, nobler than it has ever been.—*William E. Gladstone, Address to Glenalmond Students, The Irish Monthly, Dublin, June.*



## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

## THE NATURE AND ORIGIN OF EARTHQUAKE-SOUNDS.

CHARLES DAVISON, M.A.

*Geological Magazine, London, May.*

THE sound-phenomena accompanying earthquakes have not often been made the subject of special investigation; and consequently their value and significance may have been somewhat underrated.

The sound is of so unusual a character that it is difficult to describe it exactly. The only way it can be described is by comparing it to some other sound, more or less well known, and these comparisons differ greatly. I have compiled the descriptions in a list of 389 accounts of earthquakes, and I find in that list the following comparative descriptions of the sound:

1. *Thunder*—either a clap or a prolonged peal, the rolling of distant thunder, or thunder when it dies away as echoes among mountains.

2. *The rumbling of passing carriages, wagons, and other vehicles*—driven rapidly over a hard road, over pavement, stones, a wooden or stone bridge, or under a gateway, a heavy traction-engine passing, a couch or heavy chair dragged across the floor of a room above, a train rapidly approaching or rushing through a station, the jerking of a train brought suddenly to rest, the rumbling of wagons laden with planks, stones, or heavy casts.

3. *The firing of cannon*—either one or several in quick succession, a heavy and well-sustained fire of artillery, a distant cannonade.

4. *An explosion*—a blast in a quarry, a colliery explosion, the blowing-up of a magazine or powder-mine.

5. *The fall of heavy bodies*—a cartload of stone suddenly emptied, a heap of rubbish shot down, a large quantity of shingle poured on to a house-roof from a great height, the fall of houses, snow sliding down the roof of a house and falling on the ground, an avalanche of snow, the fall of heavy furniture, a signal-post or a heavy mattress, a cannon-ball rolling downstairs.

6. *Wind*—a blast or sudden gust, the roar of wind in a storm, wind among trees, the suppressed roaring of wind entering a gorge, a chimney on fire.

7. *Miscellaneous*—a hissing noise like that of red-hot iron plunged into water, the rushing of water, the cracking of a wall, a door violently slammed, the breaking of glass, a horse loose in its stall, the muffled rat-a-plan of heavy side-drums, a burst of applause in a room overhead, like what the newspapers call "loud and prolonged cheering."

In a few cases (the breaking of glass, for example, or the rustling of wind among trees), the sound is a comparatively high one; but, more frequently, it is a *deep, rumbling noise, sometimes, perhaps, not very much above the lower limit of audibility.*

The frequent use of the words "rolling and rumbling," in describing earthquake-sounds, as well as comparisons to thunder and the like, shows that the sounds do vary both in intensity and pitch.

Within the last few years the numerous seismographic records made in Japan by Professors Milne, Ewing, and Sekiya, have thrown considerable light on the nature of earthquake vibrations. The records referred to show that earthquakes usually begin with a series of very small and very rapid tremors, from six to eight occurring every second; that, after lasting perhaps for many seconds, they become less rapid, and then, without any break of continuity, follow the sensible vibrations of larger amplitude and longer period, at the rate of about three to five a second. One or more of these, attaining an amplitude still greater, and having a period of one or

two seconds each, constitute what are generally known as the principal shock or shocks. The earthquake closes with vibrations of smaller amplitude.

Prof. Milne concludes that the first tremors recorded are "the continuation of still smaller and more rapid movements, which, on account of want of sufficient multiplication in our instruments, have never yet been rendered visible." It is to these supposed very rapid vibrations, which form the front portion of an advancing earthquake, that the Professor attributes the origin of the earthquake-sound. Summing up, he says: "The majority of earthquake-sounds are produced by short period surface vibrations of the earth, and these vibrations are portions of, and continuous with, the earthquake that accompanies the sound."

Taking for granted Prof. Milne's theory as to the existence of preliminary vibrations short enough in period to give tone to the phenomena of earthquake-sounds, the question arises how do these vibrations originate?

To give definiteness to a theory I have formed on this subject, I shall take the case of an earthquake produced, as I believe most non-volcanic earthquakes are produced, by the friction due to the slipping across one another of the two rock-surfaces of a fault.

The seismic focus, or slip-area, may be of very considerable dimensions, sometimes fifty miles or more in length. The intensity of a shock does not, however, depend so much on the size of a slip-area as on the maximum amount and short duration of the slip. Now it is evident that the amount of the slip must vary greatly throughout the slip-area; but it will be sufficient to consider the simplest case only, that in which the amount of slip is in maximum in a certain central region, and diminishes gradually until it is zero along the margin of the seismic focus, though the faces of a fault not being smooth planes, there will probably be several or many such regions of maximum slip.

Now, since up to a certain point the period of a vibration increases with its amplitude, and since the initial amplitude of the vibrations must depend on the amount of slip producing them, there will, from all parts of the slip-area considered, proceed vibrations varying not only in amplitude, but also in period; and along the borders of the slip-area, where the fault-slip dies away, these vibrations may be small enough, and consequently rapid enough to produce the sensation of sound. I imagine, then, that *the sound phenomena accompanying earthquakes are produced by the minute vibrations coming chiefly from the upper and lateral margins of the slip-area.*

## MENTAL EVOLUTION IN MAN AND THE LOWER ANIMALS.

ALICE BODINGTON.

*American Naturalist, Philadelphia, June.*

IN biology the greatest triumphs have been obtained by the demonstration that ontogeny, the history of the individual, is a guide to phylogeny, the history of the race, and we find that the development of the lower species of animals is an invaluable aid in understanding the development of the higher species. In studying the development of the human mind, we may take three guides: the ontogeny of the child, the dawn of the faculties in animals which attain their supreme expression in man, and the germ, in the more primitive or savage races of men, which contained the nucleus of our civilization.

In the child we find, at the very beginning of life, a mental condition as low as that of a puppy or a kitten. From this humble beginning to the highest point which the human faculties can reach, there is no break; no point at which we can say "here mind exists, where yesterday it was not." Not only is the growth of the human mind gradual, but, during its earlier phases of development, it assuredly ascends "through a scale of mental faculties parallel with those permanently presented

by the lower animals; whilst with regard to the emotions, the area these cover in the lower animals is nearly coextensive with that covered by the emotional faculties of man.\*

If, from the history of the individual, we turn to what we know of the history of the race, the evidence of a gradual evolution of the mental faculties is the same. At whatever point of view we stand, we see progress beginning at the humblest causes.

It has been alleged that this very progress in human affairs draws a sharp line of demarcation between men and animals; that, whereas in men there is a constant improvement, no sign of progress can be found in brutes. The weakness of this assertion is apparent when we consider certain facts: There are numerous races of men whose improvement is stationary, or incredibly slow. "Rapid and continuous progress," says Mr. Romanes, "is a characteristic of only a small division of the human race, during the last few hours, as it were, of its existence." On the other hand, it would be impossible to deny the great improvement which has taken place in certain animals.

In paleontology we have the most unanswerable evidence of the vast improvement which has taken place in the brains of animals since Eocene times.

In our day the brains of the higher mammals show a great increase in the cerebrum, the part of the brain concerned especially with the intellectual functions. As we go back in geological time, the cerebral hemispheres are smaller; then they no longer cover the mid-brain; and finally, in the Eocene, we meet with mammals of immense size with the brains of reptiles.†

A faulty nomenclature has probably been one of the chief causes of the tardy recognition of the intellectual powers of the lower animals. Ideas have been divided into "simple" and "general," or "concrete" and "abstract." It is impossible to deny the existence of simple ideas in brutes, but it is contended that they are incapable of possessing abstract ideas. An abstract idea is, in itself, capable of containing a volume of knowledge; its capacities have hardly any limits but that of the mind itself. In this relation we see how far civilized man has outstripped, not only the lower animals, but the young of his own race and the savages; but *the break is not at the minds of the lower animals*. Rather, there is no break, but a gradual evolution.

If we arbitrarily confine the definition of "reason" to the power of putting our ideas into words, then, of course, animals must be denied this faculty; but if to "reason" be to form mental ideas; to classify them; to be influenced by them; to act upon them, then animals possess reason; and the extent of the reasoning faculty depends upon the development of the brain, its comparative richness in convolutions, and its cultivation in animals as well as in men. The difference in degree is enormous, but such differences do not destroy homologies in zoological classification.

From the comprehension of spoken words, and their imitation by parrots, we come to the question of the origin of language. Did it spring from the human mind ready equipped for all uses? or, was its origin as simple and as humble as evolution has shown the beginnings of other things to be?

In studying the evidence for mental evolution supplied by language, it is essential to begin with the most primitive forms. Instead of going to those languages, which are the products of the mental processes of the cultivated races of men, we must examine the forms of speech of primitive people, and of semi-civilized and savage tribes.

Here, again, ontogeny may take us further than phylogeny, and problems that have troubled the learned may find their solution in the nursery.

The dawning wishes of an infant are expressed by move-

\* Romanes: *Mental Evolution of Man*.

† Cope: *Origin of the Fittest*.

ments of the legs and arms. A healthy baby will express joy by a vigorous kicking of the legs, while the frustrations of its desires is accompanied by piercing vocal demonstrations, indicating pain, anger, or disappointment. I cannot help regarding these demonstrations as survivals of the mode of expressing himself "*Homo alalus*"; and if Miocene man roared and screamed as lustily in proportion to his size, as does our modern baby, the din must have been truly appalling, and calculated to strike terror to the heart of the Mastodon himself.

#### EXPLANATION OF THE MYSTERY OF THE EGYPTIAN PHOENIX.

T. J. J. SEE.

*Astronomy and Astro-Physics, Northfield, Minn.*

THE Phoenix was a miraculous bird of Arabian origin—the only one of its kind in the world, adorned with golden and red plumage, and in form resembling an eagle; it was sacred to the Sun, and appeared at the Temple of Heliopolis at long intervals of time. When of a very great age, it built a nest of twigs and branches, ignited it with fire, and forthwith lighted upon the funeral pyre, and was consumed to ashes, from the glowing embers of which the new Phoenix at once triumphantly arose.

The true explanation of the mystery of this acknowledged symbolism is a matter on which not even Egyptologists have ever been agreed, but since the story seems to hinge on astronomical phenomena we may perhaps venture to offer an hypothesis which has presented itself in connection with the investigation of the ancient color of Sirius, and which seems extremely probable.

Of all the authorities who have left us accounts of the Phoenix, none are perhaps more trustworthy than Tacitus, who speaks of the bird Phoenix coming in Egypt, after a long course of ages, during the consulate of Palus Fabius and Lucius Vitellius (34 A. D.). Tacitus tells us the bird is vulgarly reported to live five hundred years, but there are some (and he appears to imply that these are the "select few," the "learned ones," perhaps the Egyptian priests) who positively affirm that the miraculous bird lives 1,461 years. This is the length of the Sothic period, and such a coincidence in length of time cannot be the result of chance. Therefore a strong presumption is at once raised in favor of the idea that the Phoenix is a symbolization of the Dog-Star period. The Egyptian year, as is well known, consisted of 365 days, and consequently the calendar annually fell short of the Julian or natural year, one fourth of a day. This annual difference would accumulate and in 1,461 Egyptian years amount to a whole year, so that the cycle would begin anew. This great cycle is what is known as the Sothic period, which began when the first of Thoth, (the first month of the Egyptian calendar) coincided with the heliacal rising of Sirius. This phenomenon of the Sun and Dog-Star rising together took place on the 20th July, and marked the beginning of the inundation of the Nile.

In early numbers of this Magazine we have shown that Sirius was anciently fiery red, and this color will not only enable us to explain the gorgeous plumage of the Phoenix, but also how the bird was mystically spoken of as consuming himself with self-ignited fire, and the new bird rising from the glowing ashes. For the colors of the Phoenix were merely the hues of the golden Sun and of the ruddy Sirius. And the old Phoenix cycle closed its long career when the first of Thoth came round to the day of the fixed year (July 20th) on which Sirius and the Sun rose together, and the Sothic or Phoenix cycle began on the same day. Therefore, since the beginning and end of the Sothic period, was determined by the heliacal rising of Sirius, and that star was fiery red, it is easy to see why the priests represented the old Phoenix as consuming itself with self-ignited fire (of the Dog-Star) at self-appointed



time, and the new Phoenix as arising immediately from the ashes of the old.

Since the Sothic Period was determined by observations of the heliacal rising of Sirius, made at the Heliopolitan Temple of the Sun, we can readily understand why the Phoenix was spoken of as coming from Arabia, which lay to the east in the direction of the expected phenomena. The Phoenix being a symbolization of the Sothic cycle, there could, of course, be only one such "bird" in the world; and since the period extended over ages, it is easy to conceive how a very little mystic or even poetic fancy would enable the priests to represent it as a bird with swift wings, symbolic of the flight of time. The Sothic period being reckoned from the heliacal rising of Sirius, it is also plain why the bird was sacred to the Sun, and why it appeared to the priests at Heliopolis. Lastly, since the cycle repeats itself in endless succession, its duration is eternal, and hence the secret of the immortality of the Phoenix.

The only point that needs further elucidation is the period. Tacitus relates that the first Phoenix appeared in the reign of Rameses II., and we learn from Censorinus that a Sothic period was completed A.D. 139. Therefore that period must have begun B.C. 1322; an epoch which falls within the dates assigned to the reign of Rameses by different chronologists. Tacitus records the dates of other appearances, but he does not hesitate to question the genuineness of the latest of them, and we need not hesitate to conclude that of all the Phoenixes reported by Tacitus only the first was genuine. The others occurred in the reigns of very powerful kings, and is likely that in their ambition to glorify their reigns, they may have celebrated the completion of some numerical part of the Sothic or Phoenix period, and proclaimed, as a special sign from Heaven, the coming of the sacred Phoenix.

If the theory here advanced is true, the legend of the Phoenix adds to the certainty of the ancient redness of Sirius which was, therefore, red, not only in the time of Homer, but also in the time of Rameses, and probably from the dawn of Egyptian civilization.

#### ECONOMY OF FORCE IN THE MECHANICAL PRINCIPLE OF FLIGHT.

BUTTENSTEDT RÜDERSDORF.

*Der Stein der Weisen, Vienna, May.*

##### II.

IT is difficult to reach a solution by a mere observation of the facts, unless one first sifts and compares the observed material, and deduces mechanical conclusions from it; for, in the matter of birds sailing through the air, one sees the result of the working force, but not its cause—the pressure of the atmosphere, and the extension of the wings. There is no evidence of any change of form of the wings, for tension and relaxation compensate each other with such imperceptible changes that the detection of this purely horizontal labor of the wing-structures is not to be thought of. And, further, as the bird will maintain a sailing flight for hours at the same elevation, the pure sailing theory does not afford an adequate explanation. In sailing, one of two things is necessary: either the wind must beat against the sail, or the sail area, the wings, most oppose the pressure of air beneath them. This is the riddle which confounded Gätke in the course of his excellent observations, for the mechanical wing-movement escaped him.

This mechanical wing-movement is aided, in the case of the raptorial, by the steering and sculling power of a well-developed tail surface.

An eagle circling in the air, maintains his wings rigidly motionless, but he spreads his tail as wide as possible, and works it like the quarter revolution of a screw. The reactionary force of the air which he thus displaces, drives him forward, and by exerting more force of pressure with one side of his tail than with the other, he diverts his course to right or

left. The change of position of the bird is attended with short quick motions, as the point of one wing is stretched forward, while that of the other wing is turned correspondingly backward. These short convulsive movements first caught my attention, and I was guided by them to look for the energetic action of the tail which I at once recognized. And, indeed, the part played by the tail could not have escaped me even if I had not so often observed it in action, for the construction of the side tail feathers like the primary feathers of the wings, adapts them for propulsion, so that the tail is evidently from its structure, a subsidiary wing.

Gätke's falcon that went up like a balloon, turned himself against the wind and, raising himself somewhat forward, worked his tail in such a manner as to neutralize the pressure of the wind, so that the bird, instead of being driven away before it, was driven upward, just as a sail-boat is driven across the stream.

This direct ascent I have observed in raptorial only, never in storks; their tails have not the necessary development; storks, consequently, rise by circling, and so also do gulls and albatrosses. None of these birds are capable of rising directly from the ground or water.

This direct upward ascent of the falcon is nothing more than vertical sailing, or sailing diagonally across a wind, as ravens so frequently do.

Under the apparently rigid wings, a sustaining current of air is constantly rushing, a column of air which by its motion under the wings, produces the same effect as if the air were still and the wings were beaten against it.

To illustrate my meaning as to the atmospheric irregularities produced by resistance, let me cite a fact communicated to me by Mr. Meyer, of Hamburg, and observed by him at Heligoland. There the wind beating against the cliffs gets caught in the inlets of the rocky shore-wall, producing upward currents of such force that the boys amuse themselves by leaning over the top of the cliffs, resting on the support of the ascending current, while ladies standing a yard behind them have the feathers in their bonnets unruffled. The upward pillar of air completely arrests the horizontal current.

Such a rigid air-wall is produced by every sailing bird under his wings, through their own movement, and by the bird resting on a point of air, by allowing a current of air to stream through under his motionless wings; in either case he is upheld by the supporting power of a circulating pillar of air under the wings.

In my work, "The Mechanical Principle of Flight," it was laid down as scientifically demonstrated that birds possess relatively no more strength than other creatures of flesh and blood; and that the bird is capable of transporting his own body with such ease is possible only because in the horizontally extended wings there resides a force especially favorable to horizontal flight.

This is especially evident in the case of storks, albatrosses, and other birds with imperfectly developed tails which, although capable of sustaining a flight of hundreds of leagues, are, from their incapacity to soar directly, unable to escape from a small enclosure with walls five or six feet high.

As a consequence of the law of gravitation, less force is required to raise a body a yard high than to move it a yard horizontally. A raven, which I observed, hopped a meter high and then sailed eighty yards after a plow, without a motion of his wings; he converted a meter of lifting power into eighty meters of horizontal transport power; but there was, of course, an expenditure of sculling power also.

By raising water a hundred feet high I can transport it in an inclined trough at least fifty times the distance. And so it is exactly in bird-flight. The elastic, oblique surface tension of the quill feathers is the shallow trough in which the power expended in raising the bird a yard is converted into horizontal flight. The elastic wing-structures exhibit themselves here

as an accumulator of short, strong lifting efforts, and as a diffuser of this power in horizontal flight. The wing-structures are, so to say, a bank in which the power accumulated in vertical flight is paid in in dollars and expended for horizontal flight in cents.

This automatic reception of great vertical power movement, and distribution of the same power as extended horizontal movement, is the chief point in flight, and is what I call the mechanical principle of bird flight; and, in my opinion, without this mechanical principle, birds would be quite incapable of floating or sailing, or performing long journeys.

The day is certainly coming when we, too, shall be able to wing our way through the air, all that is necessary is to study the mechanical principles of bird flight and apply them to our own use; and as I have shown in my published works, especially that on "Tension and Relaxation of the Elastic Wings," the economy of force in the mechanical principle of flight as I have described it, is the kernel and fundamental cause of all flight.

#### INFLUENCE OF HEREDITY AND ENVIRONMENT.

J. H. KELLOGG.

*Student, Chicago, May.*

THE question as to which has the greater influence in the formation of character, heredity or environment, is a very interesting one. If you plant a thistle seed and an orange seed in the same plot of ground, and let them grow together in the same earth, the same air, the same sunlight, and the same care, is there any question as to what the result would be? Although the analogy between plant heredity and environment does not hold strictly with regard to human heredity and environment, it is certainly true that an individual receives a very strong bias from his heredity. Strong inclinations and congenital deformities of character thus conferred remain, to a certain extent through life, just as do inherited physical infirmities. Nevertheless, we must recognize the fact that many individuals, inheriting badly deformed brains, do, under favorable conditions, develop very different characteristics from what they would under unfavorable conditions; but a person with good heredity and one with bad heredity cannot possibly develop equally under the same environment and conditions.

The question of heredity also involves that of individual responsibility. Look over the inmates of any State prison and you will come to the conclusion that they are a race by themselves. Most of them have small heads and deformed skulls, the sides of the skull unequal, and but few of them are in sound physical health. The great majority of convicts show in their faces evidences of degeneracy and a low type of character. In fact, the type is so distinctly marked that we have what is known as the "criminal class."

We cannot determine how much human beings are responsible for what they do. If a man steals, it may be because he has acquisitiveness largely developed, while his conscientiousness is small; for a man whose moral organs are small and who has large acquisitiveness is almost certain to be a thief. Is he, then, any more responsible for not walking along in the straight line of honesty than another man who has inherited some deformity of his limbs is responsible for not walking as symmetrically as a man with equal legs? We must admit that such persons are responsible to a certain degree for their acts, but just the degree no one but God really knows. Our civil laws, however, make no difference in their judgment of such, and of those who, with good moral development, allow themselves to descend in the scale until they lose all sense of propriety and the rights of property, and become thieves. The subject of heredity and its principles and influences should be rightly understood by every parent. Children have a divine right to be well-born.

#### SWANS.

P. MÉGNIN.

*La Nature, Paris, May 28.*

SWANS are the largest of the species *Palmipedes lamellirostres*, which comprise the swimming birds with entirely webbed feet and a beak having the internal edges of the mandible furnished with thin plates, the overlying of which enables the birds to take hold of slippery food with ease.

In Europe we have three species of swans:

1. The mute, or domestic swan, which is still found in a wild state in the north of Russia and in Siberia, characterized by its striking white plumage, by its long and graceful neck, quite out of proportion to the length of the legs, which are short and black, and inserted in the rear of the body like those of wild ducks; by its red beak, which is as long as its head, and surmounted by a black caruncle that is prolonged by a line of the same color as far as the eye, and surrounds it.

2. The wild, or singing swan, which differs from the preceding by having a more dumpy body, a shorter and thicker neck, and a black band at the point, yellow at the base, and without a caruncle.

3. The dwarf, or Bewick's Swan, resembles the preceding, from which it is sufficiently distinguished by its height.

Besides these, there are two species of exotic Swans: the white swan, with a black neck, from South America, and the swan entirely black from New Holland.

With the wild or singing swan are connected the legends told by the poets about this bird. Here is what a naturalist remarks about the song of the swan: "The Singing Swan," says Schilling, quoted by Brehm, "charms the beholder not only by its beauty, its grace, its prudence, but still more by its strong voice, rich in pure and varied notes. This voice is heard on all occasions; it is a cry of appeal, of warning. When the bird is in company with its like, it seems to gossip with them or to try which can sing the best. When, during severe frost, the sea is covered with ice in places in which there is no current and the swans cannot get where the shallow water affords them nourishment which is abundant and easily accessible, they assemble by hundreds at the points where currents keep the sea open, and in melancholy cries relate their sad lot. Often, then, in the long winter evenings and during entire nights I have heard their plaintive lamentations several leagues away. These sometimes resemble the sounds of clocks, sometimes the sound of wind instruments. The notes of the birds, however, are more harmonious than those of the instruments; proceeding from animated beings, they strike our senses more vividly than sounds produced by inert metal. This is the realization of the ancient legend of the swan; it is, in fact, often the death-song of these superb birds. In the deep water on which they take refuge, they do not find sufficient nourishment; famished, exhausted, they have no longer the strength to emigrate to more propitious countries, and frequently they are found on the ice dead or half-dead from hunger and cold. To the very moment of their death they keep uttering their melancholy cries."

As for our domestic swan, it is mute, as its name indicates; it hardly emits a sort of whistle. Nevertheless, it is, as it has been called, the *king of aquatic birds*, as the peacock is the *king of land birds*. The swan passes the larger portion of its life on the water; it walks badly, and on the ground loses the grace and distinction which make it the most beautiful of swimming birds.

Despite of what Buffon has said, swans do not eat fish, and the little gold fish which swim in the same waters with them run no risk; on the contrary, these fish are protected by the swan against fishing birds, the presence of which it will not tolerate. The swan lives on aquatic insects, frogs, shellfish, and especially on tender herbs and aquatic vegetables; but it must



not be supposed that in our carefully kept pieces of ornamental water the bird can find sufficient nourishment. It is necessary to provide it every day with a supplementary meal of grain, without which it runs the risk of allaying its hunger with aquatic mosses, which become packed in the gizzard and thus produce death, a fact demonstrated by numerous autopsies.

The female makes with the stalks of rushes, reeds, and other plants a large nest, which it lines with feathers torn from its breast. Its hatch is from six to eight greenish-white eggs, which it sits on for five weeks. During this time, the male, always near her, keeps off and pursues whatever shows an inclination to approach his mate. The male has so much strength in his wing, that a blow with it well aimed will break, it is said, the leg of a man. The young are ashen-gray during their first year, afterwards becoming white. Swans, it is said, live a hundred years.

In France, the swan has become wholly an ornamental bird; though some profit can be made out of its plumage by plucking it, as is done with geese, twice in a twelve-month, in the spring and near the end of the summer, or by fattening the bird, as was formerly done. For the swan was much more common in former ages than now. The swans of Valenciennes were highly esteemed; and it was said of the Charente that it was a *river covered with swans, paved with trout, and bordered with crawfish*. An island of the Seine, now within the limits of Paris, which was a refuge for great numbers of these birds, still retains the name of the Isle of Swans. The following fact indicates the use our fathers made of swans. Through the entire week during which the wedding of Charles the Rash lasted, in 1468, two hundred swans, along with a hundred peacocks, covered with their brilliant plumage, ornamented every day the sumptuous tables set to do honor to the spouse of the powerful Duke of Burgundy.

In Germany, they make more profit out of swans than we. Lithuania, Poland, Eastern Russia, send every year several hundredweight of swan feathers to the fair of Frankfort-on-the-Oder. Every year also the swans on the Spree, around Berlin, Spandau, Potsdam, and other places are assembled, especially in the month of May, to pluck off their down. The Germans also prepare skins with the down for trimming ladies' cloaks, etc., and for making powder-puffs.

## RELIGIOUS.

### THE NEXT STEP IN CHRISTIANITY.

THE REVEREND S. D. MCCONNELL, D.D.

*The New World, Boston, June.*

VERY different notions are entertained about the nature and person of Jesus Christ. He declared more than once that His nearest and most sympathetic friends did not understand Him. All the same, they were deeply impressed by Him. The same has been true of "Christendom," for now these nearly twenty centuries. He has been, and continues to be, one of the most considerable influences which have shaped and colored the movement of humanity.

From all that one can see, Christianity, in some form, is likely to remain the religion of the enlightened world. But in what form?

Viewed from the outside, no institution has undergone such startling transformations as Christianity has. One who looked at it casually in the first century, say at Antioch, again in the fourth at Constantinople, in the fourteenth at Rome, and in the nineteenth at Philadelphia, would find great difficulty in identifying it. Christianity has passed through three distinct phases, the *dogmatic*, the *ecclesiastical*, and the *mystical* (or "evangelical"). The Eastern Church still slumbers in Ortho-

doxy as powerless to touch or be touched by the life of the men and women of Russia or Greece, as the mummy of Seti is by that of the Fellaheen of Egypt.

The Western Church, with its creed in its hand, passed on to the next phase. It became a mighty organization. Within its walls, and guarded by its ever watchful sentinels, the theological system-builders continued to elaborate their endless schemes of dogma. They overlaid the missionary creeds, and buried them out of sight under a grotesque mass of derivative doctrines.

Then came the third phase, known popularly as the *Reformation*. The term is misleading. It was not a reformation but a new step. It was the successful issue of an attempt by the most earnest, sagacious, virile, and devout men in the Western Church to carry their religion from the region of dogma and organization into the realm of personal experience. The secret spirit, which they all held in common, was the belief that Christianity is essentially the establishment by the individual of a conscious, personal relation with God. This idea of "conversion" is the differentia of Protestantism.

Each of these phases is an advance on the one which preceded it. No one of them was possible until the one which went before had been measurably accomplished.

At present there are unmistakable signs on every hand that a further step is to be taken. Christianity has already broken out of the bounds which have long contained it. It has broken out of the old bounds of doctrine; out of the Church; and will no longer submit to conventional "experiences." There is not a single "Confession of Faith" which serves to express the actual belief of even the most conservative members of the ministry of any Church which is supposed to accept such a Confession. They are all in the same boat. The Decrees of the Council of Trent, the Thirty-nine Articles, the Westminster Confession, that of Augsburg, or Dort, while they all retain a place of quasi authority in the several Churches, have become powerless to hold the real belief of even the clergy. That this convicts the clergy of insincerity will be alleged only by the shallow and the ignorant. A profound change has come about against which they are helpless. They are honestly trying to readjust the conditions with earnestness and singleness of heart.

In the second place, functions which once belonged to organized Christianity, the machinery of education, the administration of charity, and others, have one by one, been taken in hand by others. In the third place, good men are, in an increasing number of cases unmoved by the conventional "experiences" of religion. The number of good people tried by all fair tests of goodness, who are unsound in doctrine, and hold aloof from Church membership is increasing at a rate which few realize.

The leadership of science and art is already almost entirely in the hands of men who have broken with organized Christianity. They are the guides and pioneers in social and political reform. They are a large minority—promising soon to be a majority—in the management of charitable and reformatory institutions. They are the professors in colleges and the teachers in normal schools. They are commendable in all their domestic and social relations. What is their relation to Christianity?

The answer is, *They are Christians in fact; but they are waiting for Christianity to pass into the new phase which will include them in form.*

Laws in the religious sphere are analogous to laws in the political sphere: they are but the expressions of antecedent habits. What, then, are the present habits of the religious world awaiting formal expression?

Their general drift may be seen, first, in the altogether unprecedented interest now taken in the person and teaching of Jesus Christ; second, the enormous popularity of such literature as Drummond's "Natural Law in the Spiritual World";

third, the strenuous attempt to apply the teaching of Jesus to the problems of conduct.

Facts all pointing in the same direction might be multiplied indefinitely. But to what do they point? To this: Christianity has passed through the phases of dogmatism, ecclesiasticism, and experimentalism, and is about to show itself in the region of conduct.

#### OLD NORSE RELIGION, MYTHOLOGY, AND THEOLOGY.

ADOLF NOREEN.

*Svensk Tidskrift, Upsala, May.*

##### I.

BY religion I understand any conception of a superhuman or "divine" power whose will one desires to learn in order to obey it or to propitiate it. In this sense the old Norseman had religion.

The powers in nature, which the Norseman had discovered and found to be mightier than himself were:

(1) The *Thunder*, "dundret," or as the word sounded in those days, *Thórr* (still older form *Thonarr*; comp. the German *donnerstag*, modern Scandinavian *Thorsdag* = Thor's day). He considered this the most powerful of all forces. Associated with the lightning, he feared it; but he recognized it as beneficent because it was usually attended by the rain. This last circumstance made Thor the god of the peasant.

(2) The *Wind*, which, because of its gigantic strength was called *Odenn* (still older form *Wodann*), viz., the "roaring one," "storm" (comp. the German *wüthen*, to rage; Latin *vates*, inspired, enthused); fearful in its rage, yet a gracious power, because it overcame the intense heat of the Sun, and carried the Norsemen's ships on voyages of discovery or conquest. The wind was propitiated by offerings, sometimes of bloody nature, hence its name *För(n)njótr*, "offer-eater" or *Hræsvelgr*, "corpse-swallower."

(3) The *Sun*, whose oldest name was *Tyr*, "the shining one" (same word as the Greek *Zeus* and the Latin *dies*, "day"). As the beloved child is called by many names, so was the sun by our forefathers; they called him "heavenlight," "the eye of the day," "the star," *Svipdagr*, "the rising light," when he rose in the morning, and *Skjerner*, "the bright one," the shining risen sun, and *Sveigder*, "the sinking one," when he in the evening descended into the valley behind the mountains.

(4) The *Sea*, the old *Æger*, the "wet one," the "wet element" [comp. *aqua*, water; of same origin is the name of our lake *Wettern* (*vatten*, water)]. This power was of greatest significance to Norwegians and Icelanders on account of its terrible force and frequent devastations.

(5) The souls of the dead, or what we nowadays call *ghosts*. When men die, they go to the grave, whose name is *Hel*, "the dark hall," the "hall." They believe that in the grave the dead live a ghost-life; therefore the survivors furnish them with the necessities of such a life, such as a matting, household utensils, arms, etc. Even to this day, the dead are furnished with a frying-pan, tobacco-pipe, and brandy-flask. The soul can "go again," and the *genganger* may return in the shape of an animal. A *genganger* consists of that air or "spirit" which lived in the body while alive, and the "spiritual clothing," through which it makes itself known. *Genganger* spirits come together often in great numbers and follow the track of the stormwind; their howling adds to the horror of the storm. Children can call the deceased parents from the grave to their help, viz., the daughter *Hervor* called *Angantyr*; the son *Svipdag* called *Groa*.

Such are the fundamental notions of the old Norse religion. No system, no honorary lists, distinguished between greater and minor gods. Each of the above was the highest power, according to circumstances. When it stormed, the Storm Wind was the mightiest; when it thundered, the Thunder.

Prayers and sacrifices varied also according to circumstances in the same manner. Each power was supreme in its sphere, and became by necessity, for the time being, the *God*. "The one called upon," the only one and, as it seems, the highest God. Whether these powers were Gods in the sense of personal beings was a question that probably never rose, and was never answered.

Here the common man stood throughout all paganism; at any rate, in his daily life. But culture and civilization, with the consequent more or less elaborate divine service, brought the higher classes to *mythology*. By myth I understand an element of the religious notion which, by means of the imagination, has been elaborated into a living and perceptible picture. In course of time the picture ceases to be a symbol, and becomes a reality. All religions give rise to myths. The poets are largely the creators of the myths by taking the first step in myth-formation—the personification of nature-powers.

In the following paper we shall specially consider the Norse myth.

#### ANTI-SEMITISM vs. JEWISH MISSION WORK.

*Christliche Welt, Leipzig, No. 18.*

THE anti-Semitic agitation, which for a dozen years and more had made itself felt in all countries where the Jews reside in great numbers, has been detrimental to the Gospel work of the churches among the lost sheep of the House of Israel. Even if the advice of the editor of the *Deutsche-Soziale Blätter*, rather to drown the Jews than to baptize them, is to be taken as a criticism, on the nature of which we are here not called upon to pass judgment, it, nevertheless, reflects the spirit and aim of that opposition to the Jews which finds only in measures of suppression a means to counteract their influence. It goes without saying that Christianity cannot share this view of the question. There would be no more absolute declaration of spiritual bankruptcy on the part of the Church of Christ than the practical declaration that the Gospel, which is the power to salvation, is not able to overcome, too, the hearts of the children of Abraham. The demands made from many sides to boycott Israel, and in this way to protect society and the Church from their influence, is a sign of weakness which poorly harmonizes with the faith of those who claim that their faith shall overcome the world.

Of course, those who see in Christianity, as is the case with many anti-Semitic agitators, only a Semitic leaven which it would be best to remove entirely from the modern State and Church, will find in force and compulsion the best methods to realize their ideas and ideals. It is strangely significant, however, that the religious ideas of those who claim to have freed themselves of the Semitic leaven of Christianity, have divested themselves of just those ideas which differentiate between Christianity and Judaism. The result is usually a naturalistic religious scheme without a divine factor or a supernatural feature.

The matter is made all the worse by the fact that the apostate Christians of our day damage the cause beyond measure. It is an interesting fact that the objections made by modern Jewish writers are generally taken from the writings of neological and destructive Christian authors, and consist largely in a catalogue of the usual weaknesses and sins of modern Christianity. In addition to these, the anti-Semitism of our day has been a rich arsenal for Jews in securing weapons to fight against the Gospel cause among their people. He who, like the present writer, has had sufficient opportunity to examine the periodicals and papers published for the Jews, and for them exclusively, knows how bitter the attacks upon Christianity have become on account of the anti-Semitic agitation. As a baneful influence barring the way to the progress of Christianity among the Israelites it is to be deeply deplored; yet, notwithstanding this, the progress of the work has, if anything, been better than before. In the old Provinces



of Prussia, for instance, in which country the most careful religious statistics are taken, the number of Jewish converts in recent years has increased, and not decreased. At present, the average annual contingent is four times what it was twelve years ago. However, this may not be an unmixed good, and it may be a question whether these acquisitions are a real gain to the Church. Are there not many Jews who profess Christianity simply because they seek to be rid of the persecutions of the anti-Semitic crusade? A case was recently reported of a convert who had been rejected by several Greek popes, and who came to a Protestant pastor of Saxony and was received after instructions of two weeks. Care and caution are sorely needed here lest the unworthy enter the congregation. Preparation and instruction for this kind of mission work is quite different from that intended for other kinds. One end and aim must be the chief object of all such instruction, namely, to arouse the full conviction that the New Testament Covenant is the fulfillment of the Old, and particularly that Jesus of Nazareth is, in reality and truth, the Messiah promised by the sacred prophets in the Old, and that this Messiah is the Saviour of the world. It is a mistake to think that the old orthodox Jews of the East are better prepared for Gospel work; just the emptiness of the religious condition of the Western or Reformed or rationalistic Jews often makes them long for the spiritual food for which the Rabbinical Eastern Jew has no hunger.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### THE TRANS-SAHARA RAILROAD.

GERHARD ROHLFS.

*Vom Fels zum Meer, Stuttgart, May, No. 10.*

WHO would have supposed that the French would construct a railroad through the Sahara to their possessions in the Soudan? Algiers itself has abundant resources, as is evidenced by the passenger and freight-traffic, on its perpendicular, or north and south lines; and the more intelligent Frenchmen, the men of broader views, must naturally have conceived the idea of opening up fresh markets, and even more productive lands. The Sahara must oppose no further hindrance; it must be made a connecting link.

The credit of the suggestion belongs to the French engineer, Duponchel. Great undertakings require enthusiastic natures. Where would have been our colonial undertakings but for a Lüderitz and a Peters? When would the Suez Canal have been carried out but for Lesseps?

The railroad through the Sahara will be constructed. It remains only to be seen what direction will be taken, and what measures will be necessary to secure the road.

\* Let us see, in the first place, what are the possible routes.

At the outset, Duponchel suggested a railroad from Algiers *via* Tuat to Timbuctoo, and now the idea has received so much expansion that not less than four routes are under consideration.

One plan, cleverly and brilliantly conceived, but involving immense difficulties, is to unite Algiers, Senegal, and Gambia, in one, by means of the Targish Sahara and Central and Western Soudan. "That," says its proposer, Herr Rolland, "must be the great design that France must work out in Africa."

But through all these plans there is apparent an intense desire to reach Lake Tchad. There is no more talk about Senegambia, and but little of Timbuctoo or Rurum on the Niger. All attention is concentrated on Tchad Lake; and the great Sultanates of Bornu, Baghami and Adamanha are treated, as if they were Kingdoms, like Uganda, or the much-talked-of Muata Yambo.

Taking the routes that have Lake Tchad at their terminus, we will not dwell on the difficulties to be overcome before reaching the seventeenth degree of N. latitude, but ask only

"What do the French suppose are the political conditions of the countries around Bornu, and in fact of the Tchad Lake region generally? What would the unfortunate Krämpel have achieved if he had reached Massenna in Baghami? He would have had a country before him with a rigidly guarded frontier, an orderly but despotic government, which is nevertheless in vassalage either to Bornu or to Wadai; but he would never have reached either of these countries; and had his expedition not been brought prematurely to a close, it would certainly have been annihilated in Baghami.

Of all Central African countries, Bornu is the most firmly established. We find here—I speak from personal experience—not only a politically organized State, but an organized army also. The present ruler of Bornu, Sheikh Abu Bu Bekr ben Omar Ibn el Hadji Mahomed el Amin el Kamini, has entered into treaties with European Governments. He sent presents through me, in 1867, to the King of Prussia, and Nachtigal was the bearer of return presents and a letter. Is it possible that the French Government thinks it can impose on such a ruler with an expedition *à la* Krämpel? The best that could be hoped for from such an expedition would be that it would be disarmed, and its members sent back *via* Tripoli. Had Krämpel seriously attempted to carry out his designs in Barum, the Sultan of Bornu would have simply "laughed him to scorn."

The Sultan of Bornu thinks himself as great a potentate as the Sultan of Turkey, and, like him, styles himself *hakim el mumenin*—the Ruler of the Faithful. He maintains correspondence with Constantinople, and the French are reckoning without their host if they think such a ruler could be easily set aside.

We cannot, therefore, prognosticate any brilliant results to be achieved by a French expedition to Lake Tchad. Were they really to reach there, they would find themselves involved in a war of very serious moment to them. Why, then, does France seek to include the Tchad region within the sphere of her colonial enterprise? Many reasons are advanced by French authors, and the essence of them all is: desire of extended dominion.

Against the simple proposal to construct a railroad across the Sahara, writers have urged the heat, the want of water, the sand dunes, and the hostility of the desert tribes. But there are really no irremediable bars to railroad traffic. In fact, the line would be unusually free from engineering difficulties. The only serious local difficulties would be the desert tribes, and the general view is that the undertaking would involve the necessary subjugation of Figigs, Guraras, Tuats, and Tidikeits. French writers without exception make light of this matter, but the undertaking may present greater difficulties than are anticipated. An army of at least ten thousand men would be necessary for the subjugation of Tuat, but, this accomplished, the line could be laid without further local difficulties to 26° N. latitude.

Tuat has a population of 400,000 persons, with plantations of ten million date palms. It is estimated that a railroad to Tuat alone would prove a sound commercial undertaking, 200,000 tons of dates being annually available for export. We hardly think that the date trade alone would justify the construction of a railroad across the desert, but in our view Tuat is not selected as the end, but as a means for the extension of the line to Barum or the Soudan.

Still, an important factor of the problem is the six hundred miles of unexplored territory, and we think that the French would do wisely if, instead of arguing the matter on first principles, or unreliable native reports, they would send out an armed expedition of at least five hundred Frenchmen to reconnoitre.

As to the difficulties immediately southward of Tuat, there is no reliable data available. The proposed line is, however, in the interests of African civilization, and the French absorption of Tuat is the first essential step in that direction.

## Books.

**PHASES OF THOUGHT AND CRITICISM.** By Brother Azarias of the Brothers of the Christian Schools. 12mo, pp. 273. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin, & Company. 1892.

[The various chapters of this book are so many papers written at different times during the last fourteen years. A large portion of the volume has appeared in print in pamphlets, or in a Quarterly Review, and part of the matter has been read by the author before divers audiences, in places so far apart as New Orleans and Concord. By revision and rewriting, all the papers have been blended into a whole showing much unity and continuity of thought. The entire work is based on the author's psychology, the sum of which is that the human soul is one and simple—a monad,—without quantity or extension, having certain faculties; some of these being Reason, the Moral Sense, the Æsthetic Sense, and the Spiritual Sense; this last being the soul in its highest and noblest action. The complete culture of the soul can be effected only by the harmonious development of all these four activities. The exclusive exercise of any one is detrimental to the rest. "Exclusive Pietism," for instance, "narrows the range of thought, fosters the spirit of bigotry and dogmatism, and makes man either an extravagant dreamer or an extreme fanatic." The titles of ten of the chapters, (besides which is a brief "Conclusion") are "Fourfold Activity of the Soul"; "On Thinking"; "Emerson and Newman as Types"; "The Principle of Thought"; "Literary and Scientific Habits of Thought"; "The Ideal in Thought"; "Culture of the Spiritual Sense"; "Spiritual Sense of the Imitation of Thomas à Kempis"; "Spiritual Sense of the Divina Commedia"; "Spiritual Sense of In Memoriam". The three chapters last named fill two-thirds of the volume, thirty-six pages being allotted to the Imitation, fifty-eight to the Divina Commedia, and eighty-six to In Memoriam. From the careful and profound study of Tennyson's poem,—into which enter, according to our author, "mystical elements, partly Christian, partly neo-Platonic,"—we give a summary of the series of "speculative lyrics" in what is considered by some the masterpiece of the English poet.]

"IN MEMORIAM" is not only an elegy embalming the memory of a dear friend; it is also the poetical expression of a soul's moral and intellectual growth through sorrow and through strife with the difficulties that beset the truths and mysteries of religion. He that has never known sorrow has yet to penetrate the inner sanctuary and the most sacred chamber of life, and the meaning of existence is for him a sealed book; he that has not wrestled with the difficulties that beset an act of religious faith is still in a state of mental childhood. Through suffering and tribulation of spirit, man rises to strength and power and greatness of soul; through profound study he climbs heights in which his mental vision has a clearer atmosphere, and a more expansive horizon. So, the lesson of the poem is that the soul may rise to higher things by overcoming grief and silencing doubt.

This lesson is not perceptible upon a first reading. That it is not is due to the fact that the poet never loses sight of the fundamental distinction between poetry and philosophy. The sphere of each is distinct; the method is distinct; the aim is distinct. Philosophy deals with abstractions; it lays down its premises with care, and sees that no link in the chain of its reasoning is wanting; it formally draws its conclusions. Poetry is concerned with the concrete, or, if it introduces abstract truths, it renders them concrete by giving them a local habitation and a name; it places itself in the heart of a subject, and expresses in rhythmic language the thought still palpitating with life. Tennyson has defined the poetic method, as pursued by himself, in the present instance:

From art, from nature, from the schools,  
Let random influences glance,  
Like light in many a shivered lance  
That breaks about the dappled pools.

That which is apparently random, however, has none the less a purpose running through it. The silent work, the earnest thought and deep study, is not visible, but it is there, making of the poem a thing of life and power. Though the poet speaks throughout in the first person, it is not his own doubts he is solving; it is not the progress of his own soul he is tracing; it is the story of the inner life of humanity he is narrating. "I," to use his own words, "in these poems, is not always the author speaking of himself, but the voice of the human race speaking through him."

Moreover, precisely as the "I" of the poem came to stand for the whole human race, even so the "Arthur" of the poem has become idealized into the representative of all that is or could be excellent in a deceased friend. Arthur is intended to embody the highest type of humanity cut off in the bud.

These distinctions are of the utmost importance. They throw light upon much in the poem that would otherwise remain obscure. The progress of the soul is revealed in the recording of its various moods

when wrestling with doubt, or questioning science, or solving some ethical difficulty. The key with which Tennyson unlocks all difficulties is Love. The final note of Tennyson's song, which he makes the prelude of his poem, terminates where the final note of Dante's song terminates, in that Love which moves the world, the sun, and all the other stars.

"In Memoriam" is a highly finished expression of the heart-hunger of a soul groping after the fulfillment of its desires and aspirations, searching into science and art, and challenging heaven and earth to yield up the secret of happiness and contentment, and in the primitive aspects of human nature, together with the essential truths of the Christian religion—in these alone interpreted in the light of faith—discovering the meaning of life and answers to the questionings of doubt and materialism. In this fact lies the claim of the poem to rank with "Faust" and the "Divina Commedia," not, indeed, in degree of greatness and fullness of expression, but in kind. "In Memoriam" is also a world-poem.

**A LITERARY GUIDE FOR HOME AND SCHOOL.** By Mary Alice Caller. New York: Charles E. Merrill & Co.

[This book was begun, the author tells us, nearly six years ago in answer to repeated inquiries regarding books and reading. It was undertaken specifically for girls, but while it was in hand the girls kept growing into womanhood, and so the scope of the work was enlarged with the design to contribute something at least towards the spiritual uplift of those also who have left the school-room behind them.

The work, without pretending to prescribe a regular uniform course of reading for all, is full of valuable suggestions as to the best works on any given subject, and in every department of literature. For example, we find the chief events in English and in American history arranged in chronological order, and against them the best works of fact and fiction, throwing light on the period. We submit here a digest of the author's leading general ideas on the subject of selecting reading matter.]

READ such books as may be helpful to you in your special vocation, if that is already chosen, seeking the advice of competent persons in the matter of their selection. Follow your taste in reading, if it is not a perverted ore. Jack the Giant Killer might be read with profit, especially if you recognize it as the fabled story of some old-world hero. You may even find profitable reading in newspapers, but avoid all harrowing stories of blood and crime. Read cheerful books—books that set forth unexceptionable principles, and whose moral tone is pronounced good. Read books from which you may gain something, books that teach you something, that widen your views of life. Choose your books as you would choose your friends, for their intrinsic worth, ease and elegance of style, and good tone.

[The author further gives a summary of Emerson's Rules for the choice of books, Ruskin's classification, Carlyle's Division, Thoreau's aphorisms; comments on the moulding influence of poetry on the individual and on nations; essays a list of best poems; advises on the subject of critical essays, travels and descriptive works; gives a choice list of books for young people, prescribes a ten years' course of reading for girls; comments on the Bible as an educational work, and gives good, wholesome advice in the matter of fiction and its careful selection. To all this we add, Read the work under notice. It will not only prove a reliable guide in the selection of other reading matter, but the author herself is good company, improving, elevating, profitable, and instructive.]

**ALTÆGYPTISCHE GÖTTER, GÖTTESGEBEN, UND GÖTTERGLAUBEN.** Dr. Victor von Straus und Torney. 2 vols. Heidelberg. 1889-1891.

[The Egyptian mythological system, especially in its possible relation to Biblical doctrines, has a wonderful attraction for scholars. We have here a new and certainly unique effort at a solution. This work deals with the problem of the relation of the religion of the Israelites to that of their Egyptian taskmasters. It seeks to discover in the religion of the Egyptians remnants of the true knowledge of God, once held in common by all mankind. The novelty of the attempt consists in making the Egyptians not the lenders, but the borrowers of religious ideas. The leading thoughts on one central proposition of the investigation we reproduce.]

IN the vast world of Egyptian deities it is easy to distinguish two groups or cycles. The elements of the one stand in the relation of further development to the other, and both are to be regarded as the results of two consecutive periods of development. The second of these groups are the Sun-Gods. In the union of the various local Sun-Gods into one common god, Ra, recognized in the Sun, who converts the other gods into a body for himself, and is for these the one soul, the other gods are mentioned as ideas—*begriffliche Götter*. Then, too, in Amen, who was originally a god only at Thebes, and in the union of all the gods with Ra, thus forming Amen-Ra, the effort was



making itself plainly felt—which ran parallel with the political reunion of the divided portions of Egypt,—to develop the idea of a highest god; while it is apparent that the effort to conceive of this highest divinity separated from all visible natural phenomena had failed. This cycle of ideas is developed from the consciousness of a lack in the development of the cycle preceding it. The Osiris cycle, indeed, closed with the triumph of the God of Light, Horus, over Set, the murderer of his father, Osiris; but the fact that Horus and Set enter into a peaceful contract to divide the land between them, leaves the idea of a certain control of Horus by Set, and also suggests the idea of reaching after a higher conception of a god entirely untrammelled and unrestrained. The Osiris cycle represents a process of development, in so far as it proceeds from the old god Nu and his separation into Shu and Tefnut, to the wild and severe husband of Nut, the earth-god Geb, and the purely earthly god Osiris, the god of justice and morality, who goes to Set, the god of the under-world, but returns, and shows himself in his son, Sor.

This process corresponds to a development easily considered historical. For in the "old god," Nu, we recognize what the Egyptians preserved of the common traditions of those who considered the sky as god, as the Babylonian Anu, and the Chinese Thian. In the earth-god, Seb, we see the reflex of the wild and uncultivated Nile-land; in Osiris and Set the contrast between the culture and civilization of one section, and the ignorance and barbarity of another.

Without any great difficulty the Christian can see in the Egyptian system a development of the Triune God. For He is, in this development, a threefold life-power, and the Christian recognizes this life-power as the Father, the Word, and the Spirit, and as such—the development of this threefold life-power—He has appeared in history with the result that the threefold is One. Thus the Egyptians were compelled to produce in Nu, and afterwards in Set, a reflex (*Spiegelbild*) of the first life-power, the cause of the consciousness of the God, and of a power opposed to Him; in Osiris, the human, murdered god, then, is a reflex of the second life-power, the God-Man, unjustly slain, and by his death securing the mastery over the souls of men; and in Horus, the reflex of the Life and Light, which can proceed from the Father and the Son only after the completion of the work of the Second Power; and, finally, in Ra, and in the polytheism of Amen, the striving for the unity of the Divine life-powers in the Absolute God.

*THE TALKING HORSE.* By F. Anstey. New York: United States Book Company.

[The "Talking Horse" is one only of a series of ten short stories which go to fill up the volume. In form and substance these stories display boundless variety, there being nothing in common between them but an undercurrent of quiet humor which pervades the whole. We will content ourselves with taking only the leading story of the series for our text.]

WHEN I first fell in love with Diana Chetwynd it was annoying to feel that my unfamiliarity with the open-air sports in which she delighted, debarred me to a great extent from her company. I accordingly went in for a regular course of riding lessons, and as soon as my riding-master admitted that I might get along very well on a quiet, good-natured horse, I went to a job-master, who recommended a horse called Brutus, remarking: "You won't get a showier Park 'ack than what he is, not to be so quiet. He's what you may call a kind 'oss, and as gentle—you could ride him on a packthread."

I considered reins safer, but I was powerfully drawn toward the horse, and with hardly a second thought I engaged him for the following afternoon.

Shall I ever forget the pride and ecstasy of finding that I had my steed under perfect control. I could have embraced him for gratitude. I was about to meet Diana Chetwynd, and need not fear to encounter even her critical eyes.

[But here the horse opened his mouth and spake, and his utterances were more truthful than respectful. He was, however, on business thoughts intent, and, while contracting to make things easy for his rider, insisted on his buying him before dismounting. The rider tried to evade contract, but had to comply perforce. The horse then took the upper hand, and in attending to his own love affairs with Diana Chetwynd's mare he ignored the state of affairs between the lady herself and his master, and thereby broke off the match. The British lion in our hero's nature was now fairly aroused and he went into his horse with bit and spur and lash. The contest did not last long; the rider was taken home insensible and confined to his bed for some weeks. When at length he recovered consciousness, he was able to recall all his horse's remarks clearly. Of course, people said the fall had rattled his brain.]

*JOHN G. WHITTIER; The Poet of Freedom.* By William Sloane Kennedy. Cloth, pp. 324. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co.

THIS is another of the "American Reformers Series." Many legends have naturally been associated with one whose name has been so much on the lips, and in the hearts, of his countrymen as has that of Whittier, the poet of the nation's most troubled times; questions, too, have arisen in respect of many of his poems as to whether they immortalized actual incidents, or were only the creations of a poet's dream; and all such questions the author has rigidly investigated, and done his best to set at rest. He has undertaken to show that Flood Ireson was justly tarred and feathered; that John Brown did stoop to kiss the slave child; that Barbara Frietchie did wave that historic flag in the face of the Confederate troops; that at Lucknow both loud and sweet "the pipes of rescue blew;" that Whittier's story of the wreck of the *Palatine* is true to the letter; and that the romantic story of Harriet Livermore is only another of those veritable facts, stranger than fiction, of which life affords so many examples. At the same time it is hinted that the poet does sometimes slip in minor matters of historical accuracy, and here Ruskin is cited for the thoughtful apothegm: "A lovely legend is all the more precious when it has no foundation."

The full story of the part played by Whittier in the anti-slavery movement is here set down for the first time in book form, and conveys an idea of the tremendous influence wielded by the poet who can voice his own passionate emotions in fervid utterances capable of evoking an enthusiastic response in the hearts of the nation. There are words of Whittier's on the slave question that strike swift as the electric flash, and that like it burn where they strike. How must Daniel Webster have felt when he read "Ichabod" ("So fallen! so lost!" etc.) written in passionate protest at the great Senator's notorious *volte-face* on the slavery question.

Just for a handful of silver he left us  
Just for a riband to stick in his coat—

\* \* \* \* \*  
He alone breaks from the van and the freemen,  
He alone sinks to the rear and the slaves

\* \* \* \* \*  
Blot out his name, then, record one lost soul more.

The present volume is a permanent and classic record of the poet, comprising a full biography, and presenting a reliable picture of his relation to the chief men, and leading events of his long and chequered career.

The work is furnished with an Appendix embodying a reference table for dates, and a complete bibliography of Whittier's works.

*OLD WINE: NEW BOTTLES.* Some Elementary Doctrines in Modern Form. By Amory H. Bradford D.D. 16mo, 84 pp. New York: Fords, Howard, & Hulbert. 1892.

[A series of four short Essays entitled severally, *The Living God*; *The Holy Trinity*; *What is left of the Bible?* *The Immortal Life*. On these subjects the author shows himself immovably orthodox amid the blasts of modern criticism. He holds that the world has always and everywhere been under the Divine Government, and that "God has not left Himself without a witness among any people," as will be gathered from the following abstract.]

FOR myself, I rejoice to believe that the same love which was manifested on Calvary has been manifested, according to the ability of men to receive it, in all the ages of the world's history, and among all sorts and conditions of men. There have been ruder times and greater darkness, but those who walked in darkness did not thereby cease to be God's children; and it is probable that in many lands those who have tried to do right, even if they stood alone, have been taken from lions' dens like Daniel, and like Jacob have seen angels coming to them out of heaven. The living God has always, and everywhere, been the loving God, and His hand has never once been off the wheel of change.

*THE SISTERS.* A Tragedy. By Charles Algernon Swinburne. Cloth, 12mo, pp. 126. New York: United States Book Company.

[A tragedy within a tragedy! A tragedy in which lovers, loving at cross-purposes, get up a play of similarly tangled web and woof. Both are plays of love and jealousy and hate, and of death by the dagger or the bowl. The work is prefaced by a dedicatory poem displaying all of Swinburne's charming power of versification, untainted by the passionate sensuousness with which his name is so inseparably associated.]

## The Press.

### THE REPUBLICANS.

The National Republican Convention at Minneapolis opened on June 7, and finished its work on June 10. The Temporary Chairman was Hon. J. Sloat Fassett of New York; the Permanent Chairman Hon. William McKinley of Ohio. Hon. Joseph B. Foraker of Ohio was Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions; and the platform reported by the Committee was adopted unanimously without change. The only candidates for the Presidency formally placed in nomination were President Harrison and Mr. Blaine. The principal speeches in behalf of the President were made by Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, Chauncey M. Depew of New York, and John C. Spooner of Wisconsin; the leading speakers for Mr. Blaine were Senator Wolcott of Colorado and Warner Miller of New York. The President secured the nomination on the first ballot, the vote standing: Harrison, 535<sup>1</sup>/<sub>6</sub>; Blaine, 182<sup>1</sup>/<sub>6</sub>; McKinley, 182; Reed, 4; Lincoln, 1. The vote for McKinley came from anti-Harrison men who despaired of nominating Blaine, and brought forward a new candidate in the hope of stampeding the Convention. Ohio gave forty-five votes for McKinley. Mr. McKinley, as a member of the Ohio delegation, protested, and cast his own vote for Harrison. Although Harrison's nomination was assured by the vote of Texas, the anti-Harrison people refused to make the action unanimous, and insisted on the completion of the roll-call. Whitlaw Reed of New York was nominated for Vice-President unanimously.

### THE PRESIDENT'S RENOMINATION.

*New York Tribune (Rep.), June 11.*—Merit wins. The people recognize, and gladly reward, faithful and effective service. In sixty years no President, excepting Lincoln and Grant, has rendered by wise administration such exceptional service to the people as to secure reflection. All the efforts of zealous friends would have been of no avail had not the Republican millions believed that President Harrison, by really rare sagacity, fidelity, and firmness had deserved at their hands exceptional confidence and honor. Under no other President have American commerce, American industry, and the prosperity of the American people made such progress, and the nation rightly judges that triumphs in peace are no less worthy of laurels than triumphs in war. The President has given to the country a clean Administration, and the people care more for that than for the satisfaction of political aspirants or managers. Under his safe leadership financial difficulties of the gravest kind have been surmounted, so that the nation's credit stands higher than ever at the moment when his critics have predicted that its Treasury would be bankrupt. American industry has never received such protection, nor American labor such recompense, as under President Harrison, and a just people, not withholding full credit from Congress or from his great Secretary of State, honors the President for timely and effective work for Protection and reciprocity. No other President has stood more firmly for purity and freedom of the suffrage. . . . Cold and callous he may be to the demands of self-interest, but he has spared no effort to defend American honor, to elevate American industry, or to exalt American citizenship. . . . The policy of the great Republic has been so impressively recommended to the workingmen and manufacturers, the traders and financiers of other lands, that to-day the walls of Free Trade are shaken in Great Britain as they have not been before for fifty years, and the wishes of this nation bring together a congress of nations to settle the long dispute regarding the monetary standard. It has been a business Administration. Neither war nor conquest has fired the popular heart

to overlook its shortcomings in any respect. It is because the nation wants and honors fidelity and wisdom in the everyday duties of peace that the President has been renominated. At once an embodiment and a champion of Republican ideas, Benjamin Harrison will be asked to serve again because he has served well, and the people will trust him again because he has been found worthy of trust.

*Frank Leslie's Illustrated Weekly (Rep.), June 16.*—It goes without saying that all the logic of the case demanded this result. President Harrison not only represents the principles and policy which have contributed so immensely to the elevation and prosperity of the country, but is the embodiment also of the loftiest impulses and best instincts of his party. His entire political career has been dominated by high conscientiousness of purpose, by sturdy fidelity to principle, and by a generous consecration of all his abilities to the service of the people. As President he has maintained the national honor at home and abroad, has elevated the public service, has sought in everything the advancement of the public prosperity, and amid all the entanglements and contentions of politics has preserved his personal reputation absolutely without stain. His Administration stands conspicuous for cleanliness, exact business method, and inflexible courage in the maintenance of sound principle.

*Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.-Rep.), June 11.*—A brave sincerity and singleness of purpose—a broad, public-spirited purpose—has characterized the acts of President Harrison's Administration and commended the author of them to the esteem and admiration of his countrymen, and the reason why the unusual honor of a renomination was conferred upon him yesterday, despite the opposing candidacy of statesmen so distinguished as Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKinley, need be looked for no further than in those public and private records upon which he himself was willing the people should decide in considering his candidacy.

*Philadelphia North American (Rep.), June 12.*—If any impeachment could have been made of the personal or political integrity of the President; if there could have been any arraignment of his public utterances or of his official acts, this renomination would have been impossible, in view of the aggressive, determined, and, in some respects, vicious efforts to prevent it. While the end has made it evident that the power of the forces in opposition has been greatly overestimated it cannot be doubted that this very lack of coherence has been in itself a most flattering testimony to the excellence of the conduct, and of the record, of President Harrison.

*Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.), June 11.*—We do not believe there will be any defection in the party by reason of his nomination. Those who opposed him did so on proper grounds. Those leaders who said that President Harrison could not be reelected were mistaken, as they will now probably admit. President Harrison certainly developed unexpected strength. The Convention spoke for the party, and we are convinced that the nomination was the best that could have been made. Those who thought he was strong only among office-holders now see that he is stronger still with the people at large.

*Hartford Courant (Rep.), June 11.*—In the four years the country has become very well acquainted with him. He has grown upon its respect and into its confidence from year to year—almost from month to month. It has learned to appreciate at their real value his sterling character, his clear and vigorous mind, his robust will, his shrewd common sense, his extraordinary felicity in speech, his grasp and mastery of affairs, his large experience, keen foresight, and broad statesmanship. It has seen him meet and avert perils abroad and perils at home. It has found him ready for every emergency, and equal to it. It is indebted to him and the men whom he has

gathered around him for one of the best, cleanest, strongest, most thoroughly patriotic and American Administrations since the time of President Washington.

*Indianapolis Journal (Rep.), June 11.*—The Republican party has had a fortunate and a narrow escape. The failure to renominate President Harrison would have been, all things considered, a disgrace to the party, and would probably have led to its defeat. He would have been vindicated by history, but the party never could have been. He would easily have survived the stupid blunder of failing to renominate the man who led the party out of defeat four years ago, and who has made success possible now, but the effect on the party would have been almost irreparable. Happily its tutelary divinity was at the helm, and it has been steered through the breakers into the open sea. Even if it should suffer defeat, which we do not think possible, it has been saved from the ignominy of committing suicide.

*Columbus Evening Dispatch (Ind.-Rep.), June 11.*—The President has shown that he possesses an unusual grasp of public affairs. His businesslike attention to details has been good, and his speechmaking has been the wonder and the admiration of the country. Still he does not stand preëminently the champion of any one of the leading principles of Republicanism as does Blaine or McKinley. His admirers say he is broad enough to stand for all Republican principles, but this is an age of specialties and special work, and the man of whom we hear the most and whose name is a watchword and incentive to endeavor is the specialist.

*Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.), June 11.*—The renomination of President Harrison by such a large majority was a deserved rebuke to those leaders whose cause of opposition to him was his failure to fill their desires in the matter of patronage. It is the first time that such an issue was ever openly made with a candidate in a Republican National Convention, and we trust it may be the last. If the able leaders, who, comparing their sore spots, and concluding on account of them to make common cause against the President, met with such ignominious failure, there is certainly little to encourage others with like grievances to repeat the attempt. No others will have better, if equal, opportunity for success. By fortuitous circumstances they were able to call to their aid the name of the most popular man in the party, as well as the whole party machinery which they controlled. But they failed, and we trust that failure will be a lesson to all aspiring managers who come after.

*Milwaukee Evening Wisconsin (Rep.), June 11.*—President Harrison was renominated, not only because he was the best man, but because he was deemed the most popular and available candidate, not in one section, but in every section of the Union. His popularity is widespread and general; therefore he was properly the strongest candidate.

*Des Moines Register (Clarkson's paper), June 11.*—The Register, as one of the supporters of Blaine, yields to the dictates of fate—and the majority of the Republican delegates at Minneapolis. The majority of the Republicans of the country, speaking through their regularly appointed delegates at the National Convention, preferred that other great American whose Administration has been the pride of all Republicans. There are no longer Blaine Republicans and Harrison Republicans—all are now simply Republicans; all are for the man who won the victory at Minneapolis.

*Helena (Mont.) Journal (conducted by the President's son), June 11.*—The renomination of President Harrison is a triumph of the rank and file of the Republican party over a combination of disgruntled politicians. It is a triumph of the clean, conservative business interests of the country over an unwelcome attempt to make merchandise of politics. It is a triumph of calm reason and sober reflection over fuss and feathers. In short, it is the re-



demption of the country from a threatened era of personal politics, and means the substitution of industrial progress for pyrotechnic posturing.

*San Francisco Chronicle (Rep.), June 11.*—While it may be conceded that the prevailing sentiment of California favored Blaine, no Republican can take exception to the renomination of President Harrison, who has given the country an Administration which was conservative where conservatism was demanded and aggressive where the honor and dignity of the nation were involved. The Republican party has nothing to defend, but on the contrary may stand on the record of the Administration and challenge criticism or assault. The perfect integrity and honesty of motive shown during the present term is a guarantee for the second Administration, which shall insure the perpetuity of free institutions and progress of the American people.

*New York World (Dem.), June 11.*—The American people have given their verdict once and may be trusted to give it again in condemnation of all that this nomination means—Force Bill legislation, the squandering of the people's substance, the unnecessary burdening of poverty with taxes, the prostitution of the public service to partisan ends, the rewarding of corruption, the protection of rascality, the building up of a privileged class by legislative favoritism, and the abuse of the tax-laying power for the enrichment of monopoly at the expense of the people. The Democracy will accept the nomination gladly as one which brings into direct issue the real questions of present politics, and fixes upon their opponents a just responsibility for the record of the last three years.

*New York Herald (Ind.-Dem.), June 11.*—The result shows pretty conclusively that the Republican party is working along its well-known lines and desires to make no change in its leaders or in its policy. It has been the party of extravagance from the time when the war closed to the adjournment of the Billion Congress. During Mr. Harrison's régime it has been distinctively a war party. It was born in war and believes it can thrive by war. It has continually carried a chip on its shoulder and made a boast of its vigorous foreign policy, by which it means that it would not be sorry to draw this nation—which is peaceful, an agricultural, a manufacturing, a commercial nation—into antagonism with some European Power or with some of our irascible South American neighbors. So far as our relations with other Governments are concerned Mr. Harrison has adopted and energetically pursued a policy of slam bang.

*Baltimore Sun (Dem.), June 11.*—In their renomination of President Harrison and in the letter and spirit of their platform the Republicans have elected to fight over again the battle of 1890, in which they were so signally worsted, by making the McKinley tariff and the Force Bill their foremost issues in the campaign. Mr. Harrison was the advocate and supporter of both measures. Democrats who have faith in the principles of their party, and who are Democrats because of that faith, have no occasion to regret the turn the contest has taken.

*Philadelphia Record (Dem.), June 11.*—It would be affectation to pretend that the Republican party has not made a strong nomination. The men who have enforced their opinion that Harrison was the most available candidate of his party do not miscalculate the might of the forces—political, moral, and material—that will be brought to his support in this contest. It is true that the conflict at Minneapolis has produced wounds that will not soon be healed. If the members of the combination opposed to him had good cause to complain of his neglect of their wishes during a first term, they feel how little they can expect of him in a second term of office. But spite and disappointment are not potential motives of political action in a country like this. The defeated

cabal will have to put as good a face as possible upon the matter, although they know full well that should Harrison be reelected they could reach him as easily as they could approach the Grand Llama of Tibet.

*Fall River Globe (Dem.), June 11.*—President Harrison has been renominated only for defeat. But for Blaine he never could have been President; without his aid he cannot be again. Moreover, he is not the nominee of the Republican voters of the Republican States, but owes his success to the support which came to him from men whose votes had been paid for from the spoils chest of official patronage. Scarcely a State in which his party is in a majority regarded him with sufficient respect or confidence to instruct their delegations for him, even at a time when Mr. Blaine was supposed to be out of the fight entirely, and no other rival candidate had put in his claim.

*Indianapolis Sentinel (Dem.), June 11.*—Harrison is essentially the nominee of the monopolies, the trusts, the corporations in partnership with Wall street, and the great bread-and-butter brigade which fattens on the Presidential patronage. He is not the nominee of Republicans who are Republicans from principle, but of those whose special interests will be advanced by his Administration. His nomination, owing to the methods and the men which brought it about, will do much to disrupt the party, and insures its overwhelming defeat in November, if Cleveland is the Democratic nominee.

*Chicago Herald (Dem.), June 11.*—The patriotic people of the United States, without regard to political affiliations, will feel like rejoicing at the President's success. It is a triumph of decency over dishonesty, of candor over duplicity, of conservative common sense over fatuous idiocy. If it shall be decided in November that the country must endure a Republican President for another term, then the country may congratulate itself that the choice of the Minneapolis Convention was Benjamin Harrison. No other Republican President who desired a second nomination from his party encountered opposition of such character as that with which President Harrison has just successfully contended. The discovery by the President, almost at the moment when he was to receive, as he supposed, a unanimous renomination, that he had unwittingly entertained for three years a traitor in his Cabinet is calculated to make him and his friends look with suspicion on the professions which this traitor and his allies may make touching their support of the ticket nominated at Minneapolis. The President will be satisfied, no doubt, if he can be assured that his late Secretary of State will not secretly connive at his defeat.

*Milwaukee Seabote (German Dem.), June 11.*—It was a victory of the officeholders over the office-seekers. It is impossible to think that the party can under such circumstances rejuvenate. We Democrats can be satisfied with the results of the Convention at Minneapolis. The candidate for reelection, Harrison, no matter how "black a man he is," cannot scare us, and the defeat of the man from Maine ought to be a warning to old parties and party bosses.

*St. Louis Republic (Dem.), June 11.*—With Chauncey M. Depew holding the Vanderbilt purse-strings as the commander of the Harrison forces; with 124 Federal officeholders in the Convention; with a purchased majority in the Committee on Credentials, and with the influences which control the negro balance of power, Mr. Harrison has succeeded in renominating himself, and by the same means which brought him the nomination he will attempt to thrust himself and his entire gang of convention-packing subordinates on the country for four years more.

*Charleston News and Courier (Dem.), June 11.*—To the tax-burdened people of the whole country he means more taxes; to the white people of the South he means negro rule. His election would make the poor poorer and the

rich richer, and would make the negro the arbiter of the political fortunes of the South. But he will not be elected if the voters of the country are true to themselves and mindful of the rights and interests of posterity. There is not a labor organization in the land that can give its endorsement without riveting old or inviting new burdens to be placed upon the honest industries of the country. There is not a Farmers' Allianceman or a Granger or a member of any other agricultural organization who can consistently give him any support in the campaign or vote for him at the polls. Surely in view of his inveterate hatred of the South he cannot turn one Southern State into the Republican column.

*New Orleans Picayune (Dem.), June 11.*—The nomination of Mr. Harrison is only another evidence of the power of political machines. Before the people Mr. Blaine would be greatly the strongest man, but in a convention largely composed of or under the influence of the President's political appointees, a popular man has very little show. It seems to have become the rule for Presidents to secure their own renomination or dictate that of their party successor, and with the control of such vast machinery there is no difficulty of it. It is one thing to secure the nomination, and another thing to be elected.

*New Orleans Times-Democrat (Dem.), June 11.*—Harrison has made a passably good President as far as a Republican whose chief characteristics are slender ability, illiberality, and sanctimoniousness could fill the onerous rôle. We in the South have nothing more to expect from him in the future than we have received from him in the past, and that has been mainly unfriendliness. The tail of the ticket is stronger than its head.

*Harper's Weekly, (Ind.), June 18.*—Mr. Harrison is undoubtedly a good representative of his party. He is a high Protectionist, he favors a Force Bill, and he is sound upon the currency. He is a ready speaker, with an unusual gift for brief occasional speeches. His Administration, while it is discredited by the circumstances of the appointment of the Postmaster-General, and with its violation of the pledges both of the party and of the President himself in regard to civil service reform, has been generally acceptable to his party, and the opposition to his renomination has come from those who wanted more patronage than they received. It is undoubtedly the strongest nomination that could have been made.

*Springfield Republican (Ind.), June 11.*—From an independent standpoint the naming of the President is to be considered fortunate. Men upon whom party ties rest less heavily than considerations of the public weal may thus be assured that, in case the other great party fails to be governed by high standards in the selection of a candidate, there will at least be one candidate before the people who may be depended upon to give the country an honest and in a measure a faithful Administration.

*Providence Journal (Ind.), June 11.*—All that is dull, commonplace, but reasonably safe in American life, is well represented by Mr. Harrison. He made a bad break in the Chilean business which might have led to the most serious consequences, just as a man of his sort will sometimes be tempted in his business career to go close to the edge of immorality to injure a rival in trade. He also foresaw his need of the votes of the Pacific States in this Convention, and promptly insulted a great Empire to obtain those votes. His civil service record is as bad as that of his immediate predecessor, while some of his appointments have been scandalous, and some of them have been judicious. He took proper occasion to announce that he would veto any free coinage bill passed by the Democratic House or Republican Senate, although he had made the blunder of signing the law of 1890 which was intended to provide for the free coinage of all American silver. So we might proceed through a long list of good and bad acts, showing the

workings of a small, but respectable, mind, placed in situations far beyond its capacity for intelligent comprehension. It is safe, however, to say that Mr. Harrison has not intentionally broken one of the Ten Commandments during the past four years, nor will he be likely to do so during the four years to come if he should be reelected.

*Washington Evening Star (Ind.), June 11.*—The action of the Republican Convention as a whole will give satisfaction to the party if it does not inspire any great enthusiasm. The Administration has been an able and creditable one, in all important respects challenging the admiration of a large majority of the party, and it must be added, the respect of the opposition.

*Louisville Commercial (Ind.), June 11.*—The solid business element of the country feels that its interests are safe while he has the guidance of public affairs, and every American will rest satisfied that our national rights and honor will be respected by every foreign power as long as they are in his charge. The Republicans have avoided the necessity of many troublesome explanations by renominating a President whose Administration has been so clean and so efficient and whose personality has grown so in popular estimation.

#### THE VICE-PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

*New York Tribune (Mr. Reid's paper), June 11.*—The nomination of Mr. Whitelaw Reid for Vice-President completed the work of the Convention. On this subject it becomes the *Tribune* to speak briefly and simply. The distinction was not sought, and cannot insure a more zealous and loyal support of the Republican ticket by the *Tribune* than it would have given to any candidates whom this Convention could have chosen. The nomination of Mr. Reid does, however, impose upon this journal special obligations of courtesy and fairness and patriotism, which it will endeavor so to discharge as to deserve the approval of friends and the respect of opponents.

*Baltimore American (Rep.), June 11.*—General Porter, in his speech last night, referred to him as a fit successor to Horace Greeley as a journalist. We regard him as a far greater journalist than Greeley ever was. He has not all of Greeley's fire and genius, but he has what is more important—great executive ability, wonderful powers of organization, and a singularly fair and well-balanced temperament, all of which are essential to the best journalism of these days.

*Boston Journal (Rep.), June 11.*—That alleged hostility of organized labor to Mr. Reid will probably "be worked for all it is worth," as the saying is, by the unscrupulous Democratic press of New York City. But as Mr. Reid has the unqualified endorsement of the Typographical Union, which is usually considered one of the best and strongest of the Labor associations, it is not probable that his critics can find much legitimate subject for complaint.

*Columbus Evening Dispatch (Ind.-Rep.), June 11.*—It is very much to be questioned whether Whitelaw Reid will add strength to the ticket. He is a brilliant and brainy man. He has done good party work with his newspaper, the *New York Tribune*. He rendered excellent services at Paris while United States Minister to France. But editors are not usually strong before the people, because they find it too often necessary to say unpleasant truths. His troubles with the Typographical Union will probably come back to plague him and to increase anxiety as to the outcome.

*St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.), June 11.*—The nomination of Whitelaw Reid for Vice-President is a blunder of a peculiarly serious and senseless kind. It is a concession to the Blaine faction of the party which ought not to have been made under any circumstances. The antagonism of the labor element to Mr.

Reid is pronounced and bitter, and ought to have been taken into consideration by the delegates. Mr. Reid decidedly and emphatically weakens the ticket.

*From an interview with Hon. John C. New (chief manager of the Harrison forces at Minneapolis), New York Times, June 15.*—"Did you favor the nomination of Mr. Reid for second place?"

"No, I did not. I was in favor of the old ticket. I am an old newspaper man, and have certain well-developed feelings of loyalty toward men that have to work late at night. But I think Mr. Morton would have made a better candidate for Vice-President. He has not been heard of for about two years. A man who can sit as Chairman of the United States Senate for two years, and not be heard of, must be a man of immense intellectual ability."

*From an interview with Chauncey M. Depew, New York Evening Post, June 14.*—"Of Mr. Reid's nomination, he said that before the nomination was made the New York delegation had a conference with President Kenny of the Typographical Union, and that the latter had said that all the Union's differences with Mr. Reid had been settled. "If Mr. Kenny had said that the Union was opposed to Mr. Reid's nomination, Mr. Reid would not have been nominated. He is practically the labor candidate."

*Nashville American (Dem.), June 11.*—If the American Senate is so unfortunate as to again be afflicted with a Republican presiding officer it could fare worse than to have so accomplished a man as Mr. Reid to fill that position.

*Chicago Evening Post (Ind.-Dem.), June 11.*—Whitelaw Reid is a valuable addition to the ticket. Fresh from diplomatic service abroad and strong in the confidence of his party, this young representative of the East and its wealth and power is well joined to the brainy son of the strong and brainy West.

*Baltimore News (Dem.), June 11.*—With all his boasted determination to advance the wages of the laboring classes by Protection, Mr. Reid is hated by the workmen as an active opponent of organized labor. The *Tribune*, as is well known, has for many years been a "rat" office. Mr. Reid is very glad to raise wages by taxing the wage-earners, but his interest in the welfare of labor stops at the door of his composing-room.

*Detroit Free Press (Dem.), June 11.*—The nomination of Mr. Reid does not add strength to the ticket. He is without personal popularity, except within a limited circle, and he has no political following. His course on some questions has aroused antagonism, and he is looked upon with disfavor by organized labor. Instead of being a help he will prove a drag upon the ticket, and Mr. Harrison is in no condition to take up extra weight in the Presidential race.

*Kansas City Times (Dem.), June 11.*—Whitelaw Reid and father-in-law Mills will take Quay's place. The campaign fund is all right. Let the line advance.

*Springfield Republican (Ind.), June 11.*—It is to be remembered that tens of thousands of union printers hold an immitigable enmity to him because of the fact that the *Tribune* office has been a "rat" office for so many years. It is true that the difficulty has been patched up, but the printers throughout the country don't trust the patching, and say it was done for effect, in anticipation of the thing that has happened.

*Rochester Post-Express (Ind.), June 11.*—The policy of renominating the President and refusing to renominate the Vice-President was decidedly unwise. Mr. Morton has been a credit to his party and his country. The somewhat perfunctory duties of his office have been discharged with dignity and intelligence. He certainly deserved a second term if Presi-

dent Harrison deserved one. So long as the party wanted a New Yorker as the candidate for Vice-President Mr. Morton should have been chosen. To drop him and take up Mr. Reid seems almost like an insult to a faithful public servant and a loyal Republican. Mr. Reid brings absolutely no strength to the ticket. He has fought organized labor with great bitterness for many years, and few men are more unpopular with the workmen. The fact that he changed the *Tribune* office from a "rat" to a union office a few days before his nomination as Vice-President will not help him, for every man knows why the change was made. In his career there is inexhaustive material for Democratic attack, and before the campaign closes the Republicans will have good reason to regret his nomination.

*Chicago Mail (Ind.), June 11.*—It is doubtful whether this nomination will add strength to the Republican ticket. It is a significant fact that eight years ago when Mr. Blaine was defeated in New York State by over 1,200 votes the *New York Tribune*, which was his personal organ in the campaign, became involved in a controversy with organized labor which undoubtedly deflected from Mr. Blaine enough votes to have elected him. The conflict which began at that time has been waged incessantly in the *Tribune* office up to a fortnight ago, when it ended in a victory for the union printers. It was ended by Whitelaw Reid. This action just on the eve of his nomination will be regarded as a political movement rather than an indication of a change of heart. Personally Mr. Reid is well equipped for the office for which he has been named. He is a man of unquestioned ability and of sterling Republicanism, and if elected will make an acceptable presiding officer of the Senate.

#### THE PLATFORM.

*New York Tribune (Rep.), June 10.*—The Republican national platform is worthy of the magnificent record of the party. There is not a backward step, not an evasive utterance on the great issues before the people, but on each a frank and manly declaration of purposes.

*New York Evening Post (Ind.), June 14.*—Whatever is to be said of the issues put into the canvass by the Minneapolis Convention, only praise should be accorded it for the personalities and issues which it has eliminated from the campaign. The "Blaine Irishman" has gone, never to return. The "Sisterhood of American Republics" has vanished with all its attendant attractions of claims and contracts and subsidies. "Reciprocity" has shrunk from its inflated Blaine proportions to the small size of the Harrisonian estimate. "A Brilliant Foreign Policy" has disappeared, and the places that have known it for four years will know it no more forever. We are only beginning to experience the deep relief which all this is sure to bring between now and November to all who wish to carry on political discussions only with people clothed and in their right mind.

*Chicago News Record (Ind.), June 11.*—If the Republican national platform is to be classed as a great document, it is not because of its aggressiveness or straightforwardness. In diplomacy and evasion it may be considered admirable—even great. It must be admitted, however, that while the platform is adroitly worded and artfully constructed in regard to minor issues, it stands fairly and squarely upon two cardinal issues. There is no mistaking its language upon the tariff question. Turning from the tariff question the platform announces the party to be in favor of what was known as the "Force Bill." Upon this question there is no mistaking the language of the document.

*St. Paul Dispatch (Rep.), June 20.*—When the time comes for the analysis of the platform adopted by the Minneapolis Convention it is safe to say there will be more than ordinary difficulty in the path of those whose purpose it will be to misrepresent that document. It is plain and concise in its language, and exhaust-



ive in its specifications. It places the party before the country, as the work of the 51st Congress put it, viz.: in the position of understanding the popular needs and demands, and of having the courage to carry these needs and demands into effect.

*Richmond State (Dem.), June 10.*—The Republicans at Minneapolis have committed the party afresh to Protection, and fully as prominent an issue is the Force Bill. As to silver, the platform is a straddle. Such a platform deceives no one now. Protection caught many honest but unthinking voters in 1888. The country has had experience since then. Protection does not make wages better, while it does make the cost of living higher. As for the Force Bill, the South cannot stand anything of the kind, and every white man in the South will find it to his interest to vote for the party that opposes the Force Bill party. No, the platform will not do. Such a platform undoubtedly helps the Democratic cause.

*Boston Globe (Dem.), June 10.*—What kind of a platform of "principles" can be expected from a Committee of which Foraker is Chairman?

#### THE TARIFF.

We reaffirm the American doctrine of Protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the Republican Congress.

We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.

We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the Tariff Act of 1890.

We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws piecemeal as is manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead, and lead ores, the chief products of a number of States, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased, and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops.

We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a Republican Administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

*New York Tribune (Rep.), June 14.*—Tariff revision, whether it is attempted by Republicans or Democrats, is dreaded by business men, since it is always a protracted process, the results of which can never be accurately forecast. During the transition period general business stagnates and languishes, and every important mercantile interest is relieved when it is brought to an end. The success of the Democratic party in November would involve the resumption of tariff agitation and the unsettling of all the prevailing conditions of trade. The conservative opinion of the business elements of the country is against the premature reopening of the tariff controversy in Congress. Under a Republican Administration and with a Republican Congress they have the assurance that the Tariff Act will stand, and that the orderly course of business will not be interrupted.

*Washington Post (Ind.-Rep.), June 11.*—Had the members of the Committee on Resolutions been constructing a platform for Mr. Blaine, the policy of reciprocity would have been made the centre star of the crown. Had this Committee had Governor McKinley in mind, it would have laid special stress on the high tariff idea, and extolled to considerable extent the virtues claimed for the McKinley Law. But instead of taking either extreme, the platform-makers parceled out the praise with a stint and evenness that gave no special importance to either of these policies. They put high tariff and reciprocity into the platform in such a manner that Mr. Harrison will be able to stand on it, but it is not a platform that would have carried either Mr. Blaine or Governor McKinley. It appears that the Committee on Reso-

lutions were not the least affected by the efforts to stampede the Convention.

*Chicago Tribune (Rep.), June 11.*—It is not intended that duties shall be so high as to permit trusts and combinations to use them as the means of securing excessive profits. Prohibitory protective duties are not countenanced by the Republican platform. The party aims at the levying of duties which shall exactly equalize conditions so far as wages are concerned, but leave it in the power of the foreign producers to pour their goods in here in case American manufacturers combine and endeavor to make the consumers pay too much. The enlightened policy of the party does not contemplate the total extinction of foreign competition. It wishes to have it in readiness to check the possible rapacity of home manufacturers. The Republicans are for a tariff which protects the producer but cannot burden the consumer. The Democrats are for one which will injure the producers and will not benefit the consumers.

*Chicago Inter-Ocean (Rep.), June 11.*—The declaration in favor of Protection with its supplement, reciprocity, was accorded the post of honor as the first definite plank of the platform. There was no chance for anything beyond a reaffirmation of the doctrine laid down in the resolutions of 1888, and incorporated in the act of 1890. There were no two opinions in the Convention. It must have been a proud day for William McKinley when he saw the great National Convention of the Republican party over which he was presiding absolutely harmonious and very enthusiastic in the endorsement not only of the principles of the platform of 1888, which he penned and reported, but of the bill which he afterward framed and pushed to enactment.

*Chicago Herald (Dem.), June 11.*—The Republicans recognize the fact that the tariff is the great issue in the coming contest for the Presidency by giving it the most conspicuous place in the platform and by enlarging upon it more than upon any other subject. Their deliverance on this subject is a compilation of current falsehoods and fallacies which have been exposed thoroughly and often, but must be exposed again and again until the American people come to know that the whole system of alleged Protection is a system of rapine under the sanction and shelter of law and are prepared to pull it up and destroy it, root and branch, as they pulled up and destroyed its twin relic of barbarism, chattel slavery.

*Chicago Globe (Dem.), June 11.*—In the face of all experience, with a coolness and a deliberation amounting to positive insult, this exposition of Republican beliefs and doctrines asserts "that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the Tariff Act of 1890." Though the entire nation has been groaning under the exactions of the McKinley Law, the Republican party, with astounding effrontery, coolly informs the people that the imposition is not an imposition, and is doing them good.

*New York Times (Ind.), June 10.*—The tariff planks are made up mainly of bold assumptions and broad generalizations, but the only reference to the McKinley Law is an assertion that the "prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operation of the tariff of 1890," an assertion in support of which no evidence is, or can be, given. The general principle is stated that all articles which cannot be produced in this country, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that upon imports which come in competition with the products of American labor a duty should be levied equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home. The difference between wages abroad and at home is an impracticable basis for a system of duties, and it has, in fact, no kind of relation to the Republican policy of Protection as embodied in legislation.

On nearly all imported goods the duty is far in excess of the difference in their labor cost abroad and at home, and is intended to increase the profits of capital at home while affording no benefit to labor. But this vague declaration was evidently intended to be misleading. The efforts of wicked Democrats to destroy the tariff piecemeal by putting wool and ores on the free list, are duly denounced. The declaration in regard to reciprocity, which is claimed as a "Republican policy," is remarkable for the cool assumption that under it our export trade has been "vastly increased," and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops," and the claim that, "executed by a Republican Administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world." This is the most remarkable claim on record. It is in effect that, by restricting imports generally, and opening holes here and there in the tariff barrier for the purpose of letting out exports, in exchange for certain products only of certain countries, we shall gain control of the trade of the world. Reciprocity is in principle a concession to Free Trade, and for it are claimed all the results and benefits of Free Trade, while the wall against the bulk of the world's commerce is kept up.

#### SILVER.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals, so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold, or paper, shall be at all times equal. The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers, and its workmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other.

We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

*New York Tribune (Rep.), June 10.*—The declaration on the silver question is free from evasive ambiguity.

*Dispatch from Minneapolis, New York Tribune, June 11.*—The financial plank of the platform meets the hearty approval of the delegates from the silver States in its recognition of silver by declaring for bimetalism. Senators Teller, Wolcott, and Jones state that, while the plank was not all they had demanded, it was fully as much as they expected to obtain from the Republican National Convention, and they find it a cause for congratulation.

*Boston Advertiser (Rep.), June 11.*—So far as it goes it is a sound and sensible utterance. But it does not go far enough. It is deficient in that it fails to deal with precisely that aspect of the question which is now uppermost, and most fateful with good or evil to the industrial and commercial welfare of this nation. It does not explicitly pronounce, as it ought to do, against measures now pending in Congress for the free and unlimited coinage of silver at the existing ratio, according to which a standard silver "dollar" is intrinsically worth barely 69 cents in gold.

*Philadelphia Press (Rep.), June 10.*—The silver question is straddled somewhat. The Committee has contrived a resolution which, without disgusting the East, should not throw the silver States into immediate revolt. The candidate ought to, and we believe will, represent the real attitude of the party on this question. The provision that the two metals should be used, with restrictions and provisions to be determined by legislation, does not confine action to Congress. The President is part of the law-making power, and there can be no legislation to which he does not consent except in the cases where two-thirds of both Houses agree to override his veto.

*Philadelphia Ledger (Ind.-Rep.), June 11.*—The silver plank of the platform is one liable to be differently, and widely differently, interpreted, according to the financial opinions of

the interpreter. It is not the direct, emphatic declaration in favor of a safe, honest currency which it should be. It seems to palter, in a double and a doubtful sense, with the subject of it. But with Mr. Harrison his party's candidate and elected President, the silver plank will, can have but one meaning, and that honest, safe currency, based solidly as the rock upon the only true standard of value—gold.

*Philadelphia North American (Rep.), June 11.*—The resolution relating to the currency is substantially taken from the President's Albany speech. The public knows just what it means, because the concurrent use of silver and gold coin as a full legal tender is all there is of bimetallism. Unlimited coinage at the present disparity of money metals would defeat bimetallism. The Republican party is opposed to unlimited silver coinage, and lately so recorded itself in the House. It is in favor of gold, silver, and paper currency, of equal purchasing power, that is to say, one hundred cents to the dollar in measuring the value of products. The party stands upon the policy of the laws as they are, and favors an international adjustment that will secure a common ratio of parity throughout the commercial world.

*Cleveland Leader (Rep.), June 11.*—The platform proposes and pledges the Republican party to the best that can be done for silver. It deals with the situation from a purely practical standpoint, making no concessions conflicting with the great business interests of the country, and yet pledging the party to any policy not inconsistent with sound ideas of finance that will increase the use of silver.

*Denver Republican (Silver Rep.), June 11.*—The silver plank is more satisfactory than the declarations of national platforms usually are on this subject. It declares emphatically in favor of bimetallism, and demands the use of both silver and gold as standard money under such restrictions and provisions, to be determined by legislation, as would procure the maintenance of the parity of value of the two metals. The effort made by President Harrison to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world is approved. This will make the platform satisfactory to the majority of Republicans who are in favor of silver coinage. A positive declaration in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of silver would have been better, but free and unlimited coinage is what the platform aims at, seeking its accomplishment through the international conference.

*Denver News (Silver Dem.), June 11.*—The coinage plank, as will be seen, is a complete surrender to Wall street. It is not nearly as favorable to free coinage as the Republican platform of 1888. Indeed, it is as perfect and unquestioned an abandonment of all pretense to free coinage as could be confessed except by doing so in specific words.

*Savannah News (Dem.), June 11.*—The silver plank is a straddle. It is neither one thing nor the other. It favors the use of both gold and silver as standard money, but under such conditions as will make it certain that a silver dollar will at all times be equal in value to a gold dollar. It is evident that this is something entirely different from the demand the silver men are making. The Republican party has no policy with respect to silver, and it does not desire to adopt one.

*New York Evening Post (Ind.), June 10.*—“The silver question is straddled somewhat,” says the *Philadelphia Press* in its comments on the platform. The straddle consists in saying nothing about the intrinsic value of the two dollars, but apparently leaving each voter to determine for himself how parity shall be maintained. We say apparently, because in reality the platform decides this question in favor of the silver cranks and the mine-owners by introducing the words “to be determined by legislation.” The restrictions and pro-

visions to maintain the equal value of the silver dollar and the gold dollar are not those of weight and fineness which are commonly called intrinsic value. They are to be determined by legislation. That is, they are to be determined as they are now determined. But the word legislation has acquired a new significance since this Convention met and since Senator Jones declared that the silver question ought to be settled by Congress, and not by a Presidential veto, and said that he was for Blaine because Blaine would not veto a free coinage bill. Words to the same effect are to be found in one of Senator Teller's recent speeches, and it happens that both Jones and Teller were on the sub-committee which framed this silver plank. In strictness of speech the word “legislation” embraces both Congress and the Executive. Yet it is not to be doubted under these circumstances that an indirect command was sought to be given to the President by this resolution not to veto a free coinage bill.

*Springfield Republican (Ind.), June 11.*—The silver plank is not satisfactory. It means either that the party will stand by the existing law with free coinage as an ultimate consequence or that it is in favor of free coinage at once on some basis which provides for the redemption of the dollars of either metal with dollars of the other. We take the words in their accepted meaning. And when “the use of both gold and silver as standard money” is demanded, there is no other interpretation to be put upon the plank. Silver is not now coined in the United States as “standard money.” Gold alone is the standard money and silver is bought by the Government in gold measure alone. To demand “the use of both gold and silver as standard money” is therefore to demand that silver be put on terms of equality with gold—that a double standard be introduced in place of the present single standard—that free coinage, in fact, be adopted, under “such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals.” What those “provisions” are to be it is not necessary, or of importance, now to inquire. The plank is a distinct concession to the free silver element, some of whose strongest champions were on the Committee which framed it, and who are said finally to have approved of it. Its only promise is that we need expect no aid from the Republican party in the effort to secure the repeal of the present dangerous and disturbing silver law. It bids us, in fact, count ourselves fortunate that we may escape so easily.

*Boston Herald (Ind.), June 11.*—Although in this section of the country the Republican party has posed for the past twelvemonth as an inveterate opponent of the free coinage of silver, the Minneapolis plank makes no allusion whatever to that noxious principle. There are occasions when silence is eloquent, and here plainly is one of them. Bearing in mind the many denunciations of free coinage heard recently from Republican leaders, we cannot but regard the fact that the party stands dumb on this point as a very suspicious surrender to the silver men.

#### THE REPUBLICAN PARTY AND THE SOUTH.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the Constitution.

The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our Republican institutions, and the party will never relax its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern States of the Union.

*Birmingham Age-Herald (Dem.), June 11.*—On the people of the South the Republican party serves notice that the “Force Bill” is still a living issue. This they do in their plat-

form, and by the renomination of Mr. Harrison; and it should operate to put every Southerner on his guard. The white people of the South must meet the common enemy in solid phalanxes; and to do this they must stand steadily by the nominees and the principles of organized Democracy. It is no time for new issues or new “departures.” It is a time for white men to swear that the South shall remain solidly Democratic.

*Atlanta Journal (Dem.), June 10.*—The demand for a “Force Bill” met unanimous approval by the friends of Blaine as well as those of Harrison. The Democracy of the South are warned. It will be chargeable to their own folly if they permit the passage of such a measure by the aid of Congressmen from this section.

*Louisville Commercial (Ind.), June 11.*—The plank will raise a question of fact. Of course, all good citizens denounce outrages upon American citizens for political reasons wherever they occur. The present existence of such outrages in the Southern States will, of course, be denied. Judge Denny, the Kentucky representative on the Committee on Resolutions, wisely had the language of the resolution modified so that it could not be interpreted to refer to the lynchings for rape which are of such common occurrence.

*Providence Journal (Ind.), June 11.*—Of course there is the stereotyped denunciation of suffrage frauds, and the usual demand for a free ballot and a fair count. This is well enough, but no reform of the suffrage will be wide enough which confines itself to any single section of the country. The corrupt use of money at elections calls for earnest and well-directed measures everywhere against the debasement of the ballot, and it is not only at the South with its shotguns and bulldozing that a change needs to be wrought. If all reports are true—and many of them come from Republican sources—there has been suffrage corruption enough at Minneapolis within the last few days to justify a special plank in some party's platform.

#### LITERARY STYLE OF THE PLATFORM.

*New York Mail and Express (Rep.), June 10.*—The document is strong in its phrasing.

*Minneapolis Journal (Rep.), June 10.*—That is a good, an excellent platform for a Republican candidate to stand upon. But why under the sun couldn't the Committee have put those saving principles into better English than they did? A platform ought to be written in our grand English tongue in a manner to stir the heart, quicken the blood, stimulate all energies, and carry conviction. A platform can be written in a way to make it the most powerful campaign document which can be put forth. The platform of 1892 is all right as to principles, but the construction shows crude literary execution.

*New York Sun (Dem.), June 11.*—The Republican platform produced at Minneapolis is a document of rare interest to the student of opinions and to the critic of style. It combines the direct and almost infantile simplicity of the chap-book with the mystic mistiness of the second-story-back clairvoyant. No one man can understand it. To take it in comprehensively and interpret it intelligently would require the best endeavors of a joint session of a kindergarten and a Browning club. No one man wrote it. Wonder ceases when we remember that this masterpiece of political literature is the achievement of a Committee of forty-eight, operating through five sub-committees of five each, and all under the immediate and active superintendence of Joseph Benson Foraker. There was no sub-committee on the preamble. The point-with-pride department was evidently managed by Foraker in person, and alone. The well-known fire-alarm rhetoric is here in undiluted strength. Is the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic the Mississippi river, or the



general Convention on its shores? Is the record of the Republican party the most glorious chapter of the Mississippi river, or of the general Convention, or of the indestructible republic, or of the everlasting bond? Is the majestic march of the nation vindicated by the Democratic victories at the polls in 1890; and why should it need vindication, inasmuch as the nation walks right along, whichever party wins? Is the agricultural, manufacturing, and subterranean prosperity referred to by Foraker a vindication of the majestic march, or of the Republican party's banners, or of the beaten Force Bill, or of the Billion, or of what? Foraker knows, and could tell.

## VARIOUS ASPECTS.

## MR. BLAINE.

*Letter from Mr. Blaine, printed in the Boston Journal, June 11.*—The resolution, energy, and persistence which marked the proceedings of the Convention at Minneapolis will, if turned against the common foe, win the election in November. All minor differences should be merged in the duty of every Republican to do all in his power to elect the ticket this day nominated by the National Republican Convention.

*Brooklyn Standard-Union (Rep.), June 11.*—Mark what James G. Blaine, the man whose name was used, although he had distinctly declined to become a candidate, to defeat Harrison, has to say. No taint of Mugwumpism or disappointment about that. A Republican of the Republicans always, James G. Blaine holds that the first duty of good citizenship within partisan lines is to unwaveringly sustain the party nominees. Precept and example are embodied in Mr. Blaine's characteristic announcement.

*Brooklyn Times (Rep.), June 11.*—This unselfish and patriotic appeal will be heeded, we think, by Republicans of every grade. So far as concerns Mr. Blaine's especial following, it was not needed. The Blaine men are not Republicans for revenue only; they do not use their knives upon men who represent Republican principles; they are not addicted to bolting conventions in which they have participated when the results do not suit them. If those who have distinguished themselves by their sneers and censures and criticisms directed against the matchless Republican leader will just turn out and work as hard for the Minneapolis ticket as the Blaine men will do, Harrison's grip on the second term will be secure.

*Cleveland Leader (Rep.), June 12.*—Ex-Secretary Blaine has uttered a sentiment that well displays the character of his broad mind and big heart, and should be a guide to every Republican in the land during the approaching campaign. There is no rankling, no bitterness, no feeling of complaint in his heart; no sentiment save the desire to close up the ranks and meet the Democracy with a united front. Mr. Blaine can do more than any other man in the country to give effectiveness to the appeal for united effort expressed in his words. His appearance in the campaign will rally to the Republican standard all of his active supporters, and we may expect to see all sections of the party harmoniously and zealously enlisted in a struggle to perpetuate for four years more the splendid policy which has marked the Administration of President Harrison.

*Boston Journal (Rep.), June 11.*—The course of the baiting yesterday was proof of what we have all along maintained, that the Blaine movement originated not with his friends but with his enemies, who used his great name and commanding popularity to aid them in their endeavor to defeat the President. Their readiness to abandon Mr. Blaine as soon as they came to think that another candidacy would better serve their purpose shows the insincerity of their support of him.

*Biddeford Journal (Rep.), June 11.*—Earnestly as the Republicans of Maine and many other Republican States desired to see Mr. Blaine installed President of the United States, they are still loyal not to country alone but to party—the loyalty which has characterized them

from the days of '61, the loyalty of sacrifice as well as of sentiment. President Harrison, while not their first choice, was unmistakably and almost unanimously their second choice.

*Utica Morning Herald (Rep.), June 11.*—Mr. Blaine's attitude before this Convention was not that of a candidate. He had prevented the selection of delegates in his behalf. He made no sign that he had reconsidered his February position. He stood at last, under demands that he permit to use of his name, in the attitude of one resigned to whatever fate might be in store for him. His course from first to last has seemed to us dignified and self-respecting.

*Philadelphia Inquirer (Rep.), June 11.*—Mr. Blaine will never be President, but he will live in the hearts of the American people as one of its greatest statesmen, one of its most loved citizens. Mr. Blaine is a man great in heart and great in head. He has led the American people for a generation. He is far-seeing in statesmanship, and has left an impress on this nation that will last forever. One more of the nation's idols is denied the Presidency. Perhaps this is well. Mr. Blaine could add nothing to his honors by being President. His active work is probably ended, but millions of his friends will never cease to think of him with the warmest gratitude.

*Newark (N. J.) Advertiser (Rep.), June 11.*—When Mr. Blaine, last February, wrote the letter in which he withdrew from the canvass for the nomination of 1892, the country, the party, his friends, took him at his word. To reënter the canvass after that, unless under the pressure of events readily perceptible to all men, would have been an indication of a vacillating purpose that was discreditable and surely unlike Blaine. But, yielding to the importunities of men who liked not Blaine more, but Harrison less, he did reënter the field; for, although he did not give formal consent to the use of his name in the Convention, his failure to forbid it, and his precipitate withdrawal from the Cabinet on the eve of the nominating Convention, are naturally regarded as consenting to be a candidate. This was an error, so serious, so unsagacious, that we must plead for Mr. Blaine ill-health, shattered nerves, and depressed spirits by way of explanation. As Representative, Senator, Secretary of State, diplomatist, orator, and patriot, Mr. Blaine's reputation is transcendent, secure. That at last he should have been betrayed, even for a day, into taking an attitude undignified and questionable, is indeed a misfortune to be deplored.

*St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.), June 11.*—A new candidate was introduced in the person of the distinguished statesman who for the last twelve years has dictated the Presidential nominations of his party. The individual whose personality was thrust into the canvass with such an imperative air, and whose name was considered the most potent one in the land, did not even gain the second place in the race. His candidacy was resented by the representatives of the people as a breach of faith and an offensive display of self-importance. There will be no more talk of the magnetism which has so long played a conspicuous part in our political affairs. The action of the Minneapolis Convention has put an end to epileptic statesmanship in this country. Those who aspire to prominence in the Republican party hereafter will have to render service of substantial and practical value instead of seeking applause by picturesque and sensational proceedings.

*Philadelphia Times (Ind.-Dem.), June 12.*—There is a strange and weird parallel between the efforts of Henry Clay and James G. Blaine to reach the Presidency. Clay was the idol of the Whigs and was followed in all his various campaigns with a devotion and enthusiasm never before given to any public man. Blaine has been the Republican leader who inspired his party as Clay did the Whigs of old. Both dreamed the dream of the Presidency, as all

men logically do who see it even within their remotest grasp, and both have been doomed to repeated and bitter disappointments. The efforts of these great leaders to obtain the Presidency run almost in strictly parallel lines with each other. Both have been twice defeated for the nomination when the party succeeded. Both were defeated by less eminent men than themselves, and the parallel continues even to the end, as Blaine's resignation just on the eve of a meeting of the Minneapolis Convention proclaimed himself a candidate only to be defeated, like Clay in 1848. They will go into history as the two most brilliant political leaders of the century, and as the two men who, while most honored by their political followers and most enthusiastically supported, were fated never to be President.

## THE EFFORT TO CARRY THE CONVENTION AT THE POINT OF THE PARASOL.

*New York Evening Post (Ind.), June 11.*—Mr. Blaine's exit from political life is not even tragic. He cannot escape sharing the ridicule which the country is heaping upon the absurd efforts of his managers to galvanize into life the dead enthusiasm over his name. The "Blaine yell" will never be heard again in a political convention, and we devoutly hope that no politician will ever again think it possible to force delegates to a nomination against their will by turning loose on them a lot of shrieking women in the gallery. The collection of maenads that tried to carry the Convention for Blaine yesterday at the point of the parasol for the space of half an hour, and did it in pursuance of a careful prearrangement, marks a depth of imbecility never before reached in American politics. Mr. Blaine might well call to mind that character of Scripture who called hastily unto his armor-bearer: "Draw thy sword and kill me, that men say not of me, A woman slew him."

## SARCASM FROM THE SILVER-TONGUED ORATOR.

*Dispatch from Minneapolis, New York Herald, June 12.*—I asked Senator Wolcott if the ticket could carry Colorado.

"Well, maybe we can carry the State, don't you see, since we got Reid on the ticket."

"Will the nomination please anybody in Colorado?"

"Well, I suppose it will please those who like it."

"Did you want Reid for Vice-President?"

"We wanted Elliott F. Shepard, and were prepared to give him the solid vote of the State. We thought the Administration was too giddy, so we had almost determined to give it a steady, weighty balance wheel."

## CONVENTION INCIDENTS.

*From the report of Friday's proceedings.*—Chairman McKinley left the platform, calling Elliott F. Shepard of New York to the chair.

*From the report of Friday's proceedings.*—When Wyoming was called, S. W. Downey took the platform. The delegates, as he passed up the aisle, said, "Make it short." Mr. Downey made it funny. He started out with the remark: "I come from one of the far-distant States which is many miles from here."

*Louisville Courier-Journal (Dem.), June 9.*—So far the most distinctly brilliant achievement of the Minneapolis Convention has been Temporary Chairman J. Sloat Fassett's pronunciation of the names "Harrison and Blaine," so rapidly that the Harrison men had no time to cheer when their leader's name was pronounced, while the Blaine men were given ample opportunity to make Rome howl and send their whoop echoing along the bluffs of the Mississippi. Quoth the dispatches, it was "a double play, never surpassed for dexterity in any national game." Of such stuff is Republican statesmanship made! Behold the great men of the Republican party! Witness

their mighty triumphs! A nimble play of the tongue, a rapid tripping over one name and a decided emphasis on the next, and it is done.

## REMARKS FROM ABROAD.

*Toronto Empire*, June 11.—To Canadians the issue is not very important. Whoever the Republican candidate may be, he would be equally Protectionist, equally American in sentiment and action, equally indifferent to the affairs or interests of this Dominion. And whoever may be the Democratic candidate, it is tolerably safe to say that he will be as surely hostile to Canadian development and British power as was Cleveland during his term of office, or as Harrison has since that time proved himself to be. The lesson for us is that, just as Americans look first of all to their own country, and care not a whit for the interests or welfare of others, so we should in this Dominion maintain a sturdy, vigorous programme of Canada first, last, and all the time.

*Toronto World*, June 11.—The scenes that have been witnessed in Minneapolis during the past few days have not added to the respect which the outside world will feel for the republic. The uncontradicted statement that the delegates were being bought by the party bosses like sheep in the shambles is not calculated to inspire respect for the machinery which leads up to the choice of an almost autocratic ruler of 65,000,000 of people.

*Toronto Evening Mail*, June 10.—A Presidential struggle across the border is full of amusement and instruction to us Canadian on-lookers. The dirty literature which is frequently evoked (as in 1884) is not pleasant, and the campaign poetry and catch-calls are always execrable. These are, however, relieved by the brilliant conceptions of the Campaign Liars (among whom the Ottawa Liar would stand eclipsed) and the hardly less brilliant exposures of the Campaign Liar's work. There is also an occasional piece of good work done in pillorying some slippery politician with a "record."

*Montreal Witness*, June 11.—The Republican candidate will, with the prestige and power of office at his back, and with the support of a solid party, be hard to defeat. The nomination for Vice-President of Mr. Whitelaw Reid will strengthen the ticket, as he is a wealthy man and a leader of the Stalwart wing of the Republican party, which is not greatly in love with President Harrison's Administration. To have any chance whatever against the Republicans, the Democrats will now be compelled to put forward their strongest man, namely, Mr. Cleveland.

*London Star*, June 11.—The sympathies of all Free Traders and Liberals should be with the champion of reform, Grover Cleveland.

*London Pall Mall Gazette*, June 11.—Even those least in sympathy with Mr. Blaine as a politician may spare a passing regret at the cruel disappointment of the man who is the ablest of Republican and the most astute politician in the United States.

*Paris Temps*, June 11.—The success of Mr. Harrison indicates that the Republicans will take a stand unreservedly and irrevocably on the basis of Protection, scarcely tempered by reciprocity and somewhat misty upon the question of bimetallism. With Mr. Harrison as a candidate, it becomes impossible to limit the growth of military pensions. It would be building castles in the air to expect a serious application of the altogether inadequate laws dealing with administrative reforms.

*Associated Press dispatch from Berlin*, June 11.—The *Tageblatt* says: "It is doubted if the unity of the Republican party will again become a fact. From the German point of view, we desire a Democratic victory. President Harrison's reelection means an increase in Protectionism."

The *National Zeitung* says that, though the

Republicans may remain united, the ticket is not a strong one. New York, which lives upon imports, will defeat Protectionist Harrison.

The *Vossische Zeitung* says: "The main result of the nomination is the unification and strengthening of the Republicans. It is a bad omen for European interests in America that Mr. McKinley fathers Mr. Harrison's candidacy."

The *Börsen Courier* says: "We are rid of Blaine, and hope that Cleveland will rid us of Harrison."

## THE "SYMPATHY" PLANK.

From the *Minneapolis platform*.—Intemperance.—We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

The *New York Tribune* (Mr. Reid's paper) printed the platform in large type, inserting headlines over the more prominent planks. The editor did not regard the "sympathy" plank as important enough to deserve special attention, for it was not awarded a headline. It seems, indeed, to have been treated most disrespectfully in the *Tribune* office, for a very stupid typographical blunder appears in it as presented in the *Tribune*. The plank reads thus in Mr. Reid's paper:

In temperance we sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

The *Tribune* has not published any editorial comment on the "sympathy" utterance.

*Boston Traveller (Temp.-Rep.)*, June 10.—A weak spot in the Republican platform is the plank on the temperance question, which merely expresses sympathy with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance, and promote morality. A convention of brewers would hardly say less than that, as it leaves room for doubt as to what efforts would be "wise and legitimate," and disagreement as to what things are "evil." No one wants the perpetuation of evil things, but they are not likely to be lessened or prevented so long as their causes exist. The liquor traffic is the prolific cause of innumerable evils, and it is against that that public sentiment should be directed and national legislation aimed. The Republican Convention has failed to do this.

*Minneapolis Journal (Rep.)*, June 10.—Efforts to minimize intemperance are favored without committing the party to Prohibition.

*Dispatch from Washington, New York Herald*, June 12.—I spoke to-day with half a dozen gentlemen in public life regarding the sentiments thus enunciated [in the temperance plank]. Quite naturally the Republican representatives from States like Iowa and Kansas, where the liquor question has been so long a political issue, regard the plank as entirely satisfactory, and as calculated to strengthen the party. On the other hand, so pronounced a Prohibitionist as Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, regards it as political buncombe, and this opinion seems to be shared by Representative Dingley, a stalwart Republican from the cold water State of Maine. Of course the Democrats regard it as a piece of political clap-trap, and quite undeserving of serious consideration.

*New York Voice (Proh.)*, June 16.—It is simple, unadorned, perfunctory "sympathy" this year, with all the cordiality left out.

*Kansas City Times (Dem.)*, June 11.—Republicans have put the words temperance and morality in their platform. This is indeed a liberal concession to Prohibitionists. It is so noble of them to favor temperance and morality in others.

*Nashville Banner (Dem.)*, June 10.—The Republican Convention threw a tub to the Prohibition whale. The temperance resolu-

tion was a mild protest against the going of Republicans into the Prohibition party.

## ONE PHASE OF REPUBLICAN SYMPATHY—NOT DULY RECIPROCATED, HOWEVER.

*Dispatch from Minneapolis, New York Voice*, June 16.—The mammoth barroom at the West Hotel, the headquarters of the Republican National Committee, and also the headquarters of the Republican Association, and the scene of four drunken fights among delegates during the week, took in over the bar an average of about \$4,300 per day, or more than \$30,000 for the week. The usual receipts of this bar is only from \$150 to \$200 per day. The 30 bartenders were paid from \$3 to \$10 per day for their services.

*Brooklyn Eagle (Dem.)*, June 11.—The most ill-advised incident of the Minneapolis spectacle was the raising of the price of whiskey by the saloon-keepers from 15 cents to 25 cents a drink. Had it not been for that the Convention might have lasted another week.

## OBITUARY.

## LEONIDAS L. POLK.

*Raleigh News and Observer*, June 12.—Devoted to the work which absorbed his thoughts, wrapped up in the cause he was seeking to advance, he had not spared himself, and had taken no heed of the peril which incessant traveling and constant strain continually increased. As the head of the Farmers' Alliance he had the satisfaction of seeing it increase in numbers, power, and influence far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its founders. The agitation which was used as an auxiliary to give the Farmers' Alliance strength led to the development of a sentiment in certain localities for a third political party, and Colonel Polk was, at the time of his death, prominently spoken of as the probable nominee of that party for the Presidency of the United States. His sudden death thus cut short a career that had reached a national importance, and will be a source of sincere sorrow not merely to his immediate personal friends, but to many millions of people from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, who had come to regard Colonel Polk with all the affection of devoted followers.

## SIDNEY DILLON.

*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph*, June 10.—The death of Sidney Dillon removes from the railroad world one of its most conspicuous figures. He was a man who won his way step by step and achieved success because he deserved it. There is romance in the lives of many men, especially railroad men. The opportunities for an acquisition of riches in this calling are wide. We have many cases to-day, and indeed the majority of our railroad presidents are men who have risen to affluence from the lower ranks. Mr. Dillon had the advantage of Jay Gould's friendship, it is true; but it has always been a question, and always will be, which man was the most use to the other. Gould has benefited largely from the men with whom he is wise enough to surround himself. Not being schooled himself in the practical features of the business which has been the source of his great wealth, it has been his policy to bring to his side people of the best training and experience. Mr. Dillon was one of the chief of this class of valuable lieutenants. He had the reputation of being the most discerning railroad manager in the country, if not in the world. Mr. Dillon's life of eighty years spanned the whole career of the locomotive, and his death removes one of the few men whose intimate railroad experience runs through such an eventful period of time.



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- Greenback Currency, The Originator of. Howard Louis Conard. *National Mag.*, June, 6 pp. With Portrait of Colonel E. D. Taylor.
- Hale (Edward Everett). W. H. McElroy. *Charities Rev.*, June, 8 pp. With Portrait.
- Irish Heroes. Defenders of Liberty in '76. *Donahoe's Mag.*, July, 7 pp. A list of Irish-Americans in the Revolution.
- Lockhart (Father). Bernard Whelan. *Merry England*, London, June, 4 pp. With Portrait.
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- Tolstoi (Count), A Visit to. *Cornhill*, London, June, 14 pp.

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- Academy (The Royal). George Moore. *Fort. Rev.*, London, June, 12 pp. Criticises the methods of the Academy.
- African (South) Languages. *Month*, London, June, 11 pp. Review of *A Comparative Grammar of the South African Bantu Languages*. By J. Torrend, S.J., of the Zambesi Mission.
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- Ovid Metamorphosed. Mrs. Ross. *XIX Cent.*, London, June, 4 pp. Tales about the great poet.
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- Sardou (M.) and "Thermidor." Ange Galdemar. *Fort. Rev.*, London, June, 12 pp. Details connected with the drama.
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- East (the), The Fate of. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 12½ pp. Considers the condition of affairs in South-Eastern Europe.
- Egypt, 1882-1892. The Rt. Hon. Sir W. T. Marriott, M.P. *Fort. Rev.*, London, June, 13 pp. Shows the progress during the last decade; and argues that it is largely due to the British occupation.
- Elections (Old). Lord Brabourne. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, June, 25 pp. On notable English Parliamentary elections.
- England, Would She Fight if America Kicked Her? The Greytown Incident. Edward P. North. *Republican Mag.*, June, 24 pp.
- Europe and Africa. William Greswell. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, June, 10 pp.
- Free-Trade, If—What? D. G. Harriman. *Republican Mag.*, June, 6 pp. Certain results which, the writer believes, must follow the free-trade system.
- Gladstonian Secret (The). *Fort. Rev.*, London, June, 13 pp. A satirical paper.
- G. O. P. (the), The Elephant and. N. A. Alsberg. *Republican Mag.*, June, 34 pp. Tells how the elephant came to represent the G. O. P.
- Home Rule. Forms of: A Reply. G. Pitt-Lewis, Q.C., M.P. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 12 pp.
- Ireland Blocks the Way. Herbert Gladstone, M.P. *XIX Cent.*, London, June, 6 pp. Gives pertinent reasons for handing over Irish affairs to Irish men in Ireland.
- Irishmen, Why They Should be Republicans. J. R. O'Beirne. *Republican Mag.*, June, 8 pp. The special reason given is that the Democratic party is controlled as to its policy by Great Britain.
- Legislation, A Century of. Frank Veigh. *Dominion Illus. Mag.*, Montreal, June, 8 pp. Illus. History of the legislative life of Upper Canada.
- Motley's View of the Civil War. Leonard Irving. *National Mag.*, June, 13 pp.
- Nonconformists, Why Do They Follow Mr. Gladstone? The Rev. J. Guinness Rogers. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 8½ pp.
- Presidential Forecast (A). The Hon. Edwin Arling. *Donahoe's Mag.*, July 4 pp.
- Protection as Labour Wants It. H. H. Champion. *XIX Cent.*, London, June, 5 pp.
- Republican Women. Kate McGuirk. *Republican Mag.*, June, 4 pp. States the claims the Republican party has on the active support of women.
- Republicanism in the South. John S. Wise. *Republican Mag.*, June, 11 pp.
- Republicanism, The Spirit and Genius of. Van Buren Denslow. *Republican Mag.*, June, 9 pp.
- Salisbury and the Orangemen. Peter McCorry. *Donahoe's Mag.*, July, 3 pp. Comments on the recent utterances of Salisbury.
- Struggle (The Coming). *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, June, 12 pp. On the approaching Parliamentary elections.
- Ulster and Home Rule. St. Leo Strachey. *XIX Cent.*, London, June, 8 pp. Ulster's attitude against Home Rule.
- Woman's Suffrage Question (The). I. Millicent Garrett Fawcett. II. The Rt. Hon. L. H. Courtney, M.P. III. Sarah M. Sheldon Amos. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 18 pp. Favors the measure.

## RELIGIOUS.

- Cancelli, A Cure by. The Late Earl of Denbigh. *Month*, London, June, 5 pp. Tells how the Countess of Denbigh was cured by the touch of one of the Cancelli.
- Carthusian Monastery (the Great) of Grenoble, A Night in. Eugene F. Field. *Chaperone*, June, 4 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- Catholicism, Past and Present. Father Cuthbert, O.S.F.C. *Merry England*, London, 21 pp.
- "Church of Islam" (The) at Liverpool. Sir W. Muir, K.C.S.I. *Church Miss. Intelligencer*, London, June, 5 pp. An account of the spread of Islam in Liverpool.
- Driver (Professor) on the Old Testament. II. The Bishop of Colchester. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 14½ pp. A critique.
- Gideon—An Address to Christian Workingmen. The Rev. C. R. Parsons. *Preacher's Mag.*, June 7 pp.
- Monuments (Ancient), Fresh Light from. Joseph Cook. *Our Day*, June, 17 pp. Boston Monday Lecture, dealing with the Higher Criticism.
- Moses: His Life and Its Lessons—Youth and Manhood. The Rev. Mark Guy Pearse. *Preacher's Mag.*, June, 4 pp.
- Rabbis (Some Great Jewish.) The Rev. C. H. H. Wright, D.D. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 20 pp. Calls attention to the great Jewish doctors of the first century.
- Roman Catholicism, Is It Christianity? Prof. L. T. Townsend. *Our Day*, June, 12 pp. Report of the New England Methodist Convention.
- Transformation: Why I Am a Nun. *Donahoe's Mag.*, July, 5 pp.
- Walled-up Alive. The Rev. H. Thurston. *Month*, London, June, 23 pp. Denies the charge that nuns were sometimes punished by being buried alive in walls.

## SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

- Auriga, The New Star in. William Huggins, F.R.S. *Fort. Rev.*, London, June 8 pp.
- Bell's Palsy, Some Clinical Features of, as Illustrated by Three Cases. William Evans, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, June, 3½ pp.
- English Channel (the), The Geographical Evolution of. A. J. Jukes-Browne. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 9½ pp. With Maps.
- Epilepsy, The Surgical Treatment of. Joseph Price, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, June, 11½ pp.
- Hypnotism and Hysteria. J. Babinski, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, June, 12½ pp. Treats of the relations between hypnotism and hysteria.
- Labrador, The Late Expedition to. *Chambers's Journal*, Edinburgh, June, 1 p.
- Lotus-Land (the), In. Charles W. Wood, F.R.G.S. *Argosy*, London, June, 22 pp. A concise treatment of Egyptology.
- Puerperium (the), Insanity of. Amelia Gilmore, M.D. *Jour. Nervous and Mental Disease*, June, 10 pp.
- Speech. Herbert Maxwell. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, June, 15 pp.
- Trace. J. M. Soames. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 11½ pp. A phenomena in animal magnetism that occurred in the writer's experience.

## SOCIOLOGICAL.

- Aliens (Destitute), The Invasion of. The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Dunraven. *XIX Cent.*, London, June, 16 pp. Discusses the Immigration Problem.
- Burmah, Women and Worship in. Lady Violet Greville. *XIX Cent.*, London, June, 7 pp. Descriptive.
- Canadian Census (The New). *Chambers's Journal*, Edinburgh, June, 2 pp.
- Crime, Detection of, by Photography. T. C. Hepworth. *Chambers's Journal*, Edinburgh, June, 3 pp.
- Crime, The Increase of. The Rev. W. D. Morrison, Chaplain to H. M. Prison, Wandsworth. *XIX Cent.*, London, June, 8 pp. Gives reasons for the increase.
- Day-Nurseries. E. Carlyle. *Charities Rev.*, June, 12 pp. Benefits, etc.
- Drinking (Moderate), The Case for. Robert Farquharson. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, June, 14 pp. In defense of "moderate drinking," although the writer concedes that "all stimulant is unnecessary for the young, and for people living perfectly healthy lives."
- Drinks and Drinkers (Old Colonial). Alice Morse Earle. *National Mag.*, June, 11 pp.
- Egypt, Brigandage in. *Chambers's Journal*, Edinburgh, June 3 pp.
- Emigrant (The Overland). *Cornhill*, London, June, 9 pp. A sketch of travel in the United States.
- India, Our Outcast Cousins in. The Rev. Graham Sandberg. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 19½ pp. Descriptive of the Creoles of Hindustan.
- Men-Service, A Butler's View of. John Robinson. *XIX Cent.*, London, June, 9 pp.
- Postal Savings-Depositories. John Wanamaker, Postmaster-General of the U. S. *Charities Rev.*, June, 16 pp. Details of plan submitted in Annual Reports.
- Southern Society of New York. III. Dr. George T. Harrison, Dr. J. Harvie Dew, Dr. James M. Schley. Theodore Johnson. *National Mag.*, June, 11 pp. With Portraits.
- St. Petersburg Society, Reminiscences of. By the author of "Baltic Letters." *Longman's*, London, June, 13 pp.
- Temperance Needs in Foreign Lands. A Symposium. Mrs. Hunt, Miss Willard, Ex-Pres. Hamlin, and Others. *Our Day*, June, 23 pp.
- Tramp-Problem (the), Some New Phases of. Prof. John J. McCook. *Charities Rev.*, June, 18 pp. Calls attention to the facts that infectious disease is prevalent among tramps; and also the political influence of this degraded class.
- Vicar of Christ (The) in His Relation to Civil Society. The Rev. William Humphrey. *Month*, London, June, 12 pp.
- Wealth, On. *Chambers's Journal*, Edinburgh, June, 2 pp.

## UNCLASSIFIED.

- Alpine Root-Grubber (The). *Cornhill*, London, June, 7 pp.
- Andes (the Great), On; or, Life at Low Pressures. *Chambers's Journal*, Edinburgh, June, 3 pp.
- Army (Our). R. W. Hanbury, M. P. *Fort. Rev.*, London, June, 15 pp. The Nation should take a greater interest in the army.
- Army (the) The Inefficiency of. Field-Marshal Sir Linthorn Simmons, C. C. B. *XIX Cent.*, London, June, 14 pp.
- British Isles (the), Climate of, Notes on. Robert H. Scott, F.R.S. *Longman's*, London, June, 9 pp.
- Canoeing in Canada. *Dominion Illus. Mag.*, Montreal, June, 15 pp. Illus. Descriptive.
- England, The Old Saxon Capital of. A. D. McLeod. *Dominion Illus. Mag.*, Montreal, June, 8 pp. Illus. Descriptive of Winchester.
- Funeral Service (An Indian). J. D. Rees, C. I. E. *XIX Cent.*, London, June, 6 pp. Descriptive.

India, Pān and Tobacco in. *Chambers's Journal*, June, 1 p.

Lacedæmon. Walter Prater. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 18 pp. Describes the characteristics of the obscure ancient Lacedæmonians.

Leo XIII., Characteristics of the Teaching of. A. S. Marshall. *Donahoe's Mag.*, July, 4½ pp.

Mongolia, The Insurrection in. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, June, 10 pp.

New England Town (a), The Record of, from the Passage of the Stamp Act to the Declaration of Independence, 1766-1776. Don Gleason Hill. *National Mag.*, June, 15 pp. Illus. Extracts from the town-records of Dedham, Mass.

Ocean Graveyard (An). *Chambers's Journal*, Edinburgh, June, 3 pp. Refers to Sabie Island on the coast of Nova Scotia.

Pike's Peak, A Day On: By the Carriage-Way. J. N. Baskett. *Chaperone*, June, 4 pp. Illus. Descriptive.

Rhode Island (Old), Glimpses of. Westerly and Watch Hill. W. R. McGarry. *National Mag.*, June, 14 pp. Illus.

Soldiers (About), by a Soldier. *Blackwood's*, Edinburgh, June, 15 pp.

Sortes Sacre; Or, Divination by Lot. *Chambers's Journal*, Edinburgh, June, 2 pp.

Spring (Perpetual), The Home of. F. H. Alvord. *Chaperone*, June, 5 pp. Illus. Descriptive of Malaga.

Tennessee, the Hills in, Among. Jay Belknap. *Chaperone*, June, 9 pp. Descriptive.

Woerth, The Battle of. Col. Lonsdale Hale. *Contemp. Rev.*, London, June, 20½ pp. With Map. Descriptive.

## Books of the Week.

### AMERICAN.

Autobiography of an English Gamekeeper (John Wilkins, of Stanstead, Essex). Edited by Arthur H. Byng and Stephen M. Stephens. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, Illus., \$2.

Bacon (Francis), Poet, Prophet, Philosopher *versus* Phantom Captain Shakespeare, the Rosicrucian Mask. F. J. Schulte & Co., Chicago. Cloth, \$2.

Consolation in Human Life, The Sources of. W. R. Alger. Roberts Bros., Boston. Cloth, \$1.50.

Cortlandt Laster, Capitalist. Harley Deane. \$1,000 Prize Novel. Laird & Lee, Chicago. 50c.

Elphinstone (Mountstuart). Rulers of India. J. S. Colton, M.A. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, 60c.

Epistles (the), The Witness of. A Study in Modern Criticism. The Rev. J. R. Knowling, M.A., Vice-Principal of King's College, London. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$5.

Faith and Duty, Questions of. The Rt. Rev. Anthony W. Thorold, D.D., Lord Bishop of Winchester. J. B. Lippincott Co. Cloth, \$1.50.

Farnese (Elizabeth); The Termagant of Spain. Edward Armstrong, M.A. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, \$5.

Faust (Goethe's), The First Part of. Together with the Prose Translation, Notes, and Appendices of the late Abram Hayward, Q.C. Carefully Revised, with Introduction by C. A. Buchheim, Ph.D. 12mo. Macmillan & Co. Bohn Library. \$1.50.

France of To-day. A Survey, Comparative and Retrospective. M. Betham-Edwards. Lovell, Coryell, & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.

Golf, Art of. Simpson. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$4.

Iroquois Indians (the), Our Life Among. Mrs. Harriet S. Caswell. Congregational S. S. and Pub. Society, Boston. Cloth, \$1.50.

Lady Pally. By "The Duchess." J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cloth, 75c.

Lancaster and York. A Century of English History (A.D. 1399-1485). Sir James H. Ramsay, of Banff, Bart., M.A. Macmillan & Co. With maps and illustrations, 2 vols. Cloth, \$9.

Literature and Philosophy, Essays on. Edward Caird, M.A., LL.D. Macmillan & Co., 2 vols. Cloth, \$3.

Little Lives, and Threads of Gold to Guide Them. Lady Alicia Blackwood. T. Nelson & Sons. Cloth, \$1.

Love-Letters of a Violinist, and Other Poems. Eric Mackay. Lovell, Coryell, & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.

Materialism. Thomson. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, 75c.

Paine (Thomas), Life of. Conway. G. P. Putnam's Sons, 2 vols. Cloth, \$5.

Pindar, The Isthmian Odes of. Edited with Introduction and Commentary by J. B. Bury, M.A. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$2.25.

Slave of the Lamp. Henry Seton Merriman, Lovell, Coryell, & Co. Cloth, \$1.25.

Slavery in the District of Columbia. Tremain. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Paper, \$1.

Starry Realms, In. Sir Robert S. Ball, LL.D., F.R.S. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cloth, Illus., \$2.50.

St. Francis de Sales, Spiritual Letters of. Translated by H. L. Sidney Lear. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, 75c.

Stormlight: or, the Nihilist's Doom: A Story of Switzerland and Russia. J. E. Muddock. Ward, Lock, Bowden, & Co. Cloth, Illus., \$1.

Tibet, To the Snows of, Through China. A. E. Pratt, F.R.G.S. Gill Memorialist. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, Illus., \$5.

University Extension. The Proceedings of the First Annual Meeting of the National Conference on University Extension. Compiled by George Francis James. J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Cloth, \$1.50.

Whitman (Walt). By William Clarke, M.A. With a Portrait. The Dilettanti Library. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, 90c.

Poems, Selected and Arranged by Mr. Robert Browning. 18mo, pp. 15-356 Macmillan & Co. 40c.

Shadows of the Stage. Macmillan & Co. 18mo., pp. 387. 75c.

Who Pays Your Taxes? Edited by Bolton Hale. G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth, \$1.25.

## Current Events.

### Wednesday, June 8.

The Senate receives from the House the Anti-Option Bill.....The House passes the Agricultural Appropriation Bill.....The Republican National Convention at Minneapolis elects Governor McKinley, of Ohio, permanent chairman.....Maryland Democrats choose an uninstructed delegation for Chicago.....Commencement at Vassar and Dickinson, and at the new Woman's College at Baltimore.....A dispatch from Anderson, Ill., says that William Stoner, a colored preacher of that town, foretold minutely the Oil City disaster, while in a trance on the street.....Bob Ford, the slayer of Jesse James, is shot and killed by Deputy Sheriff Kelly, at Denver.....In New York City, at the annual communication of the Grand Lodge, James Ten Eyck, of Albany, is elected Grand Master of Masons of the State of New York.....Columbia College confers degrees upon nearly 300 students.

The new Oriental Bank in London fails; liabilities upwards of \$36,000,000. ....The Berlin *Tageblatt* confirms the death of Emin Pacha.

### Thursday, June 9.

In the Senate, Mr. Morgan speaks on the question of silver.....The House passes Bills from the Judiciary Committee.....The sub-committee of the Immigration Committee continues its examination of John I. Davenport on naturalization frauds in New York.....Mrs. McIntyre, of Grand View, N. Y., sends a charge of shot into a burglar.....Commencement exercises of the University of the City of New York take place.....Sidney Dillon dies.

The British House of Commons reassembles; Mr. Balfour announces that the Irish Local Government Bill will be withdrawn.....The Danube River rises, causing damage by flood.....There is an eruption of Mount Vesuvius, ....The Cologne *Gazette* avers that the Czar declared that he would not support France if she raised the Alsace question.

### Friday, June 10.

In the House of Representatives, the Committee on Commerce reports in favor of instituting an investigation of the Reading deal.....The Republican National Convention nominates Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, and White-law Reid, of New York, for President and Vice-President.....It is denied that Senator Hill has written a letter withdrawing as a candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.....In the Port Jervis lynching case, the Coroner's jury avers that the negro was hanged by some person or persons unknown to the jury.

The Parliamentary campaign opens in England.....Mr. Coolidge, United States Minister to France, is cordially received by President Carnot..... Serious riots in Spain; the military are called out.....Sixteen miners are killed in Bavaria.....The International Miners' Congress, sitting in London, resolves that an international strike be had, if the various Governments do not institute the eight-hour working-day.

### Saturday, June 11.

Secretary Elkins, Congressman Outhwaite, and General Schofield deliver addresses at the final graduating exercises at West Point.....At a riot among lumbermen in Tonawanda, N. Y., several strikers were shot by officers; two policemen receive wounds.....Mr. and Mrs. Blaine arrive at Bar Harbor.....The purchase of the Housatonic Railroad by the New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad is announced.....On the Hudson River, W. K. Vanderbilt's yacht, *Alva*, runs down a rowboat, and drowns two persons, but does not stop.

The Government motion in the Italian Chamber of Deputies for a six months' credit is carried.....It is reported that great damage has been done by floods in China.....There are rumors of a coming reconciliation between the Emperor William and Prince Bismarck.

### Sunday, June 12.

Baccalaureate sermons are preached before the graduating classes of Princeton and other colleges.....The Mayor of Titusville makes a statement regarding the relief work in that city.....Two crowded trains collide on the Staten Island Railroad; no one seriously injured.....Reports are received from Guthrie, O. T., of two assaults by negroes on white women; one negro had been arrested, and was with difficulty protected from a mob.

The Argentine Electoral College nominates Saenz Pena for the presidency of the Republic.....It is announced that Austria-Hungary will take part in the international monetary conference.....A state of siege is proclaimed in Barcelona, Spain.....In Paris, President Carnot is insulted by three men, who narrowly escape lynching at the hands of the bystanders.

### Monday, June 13.

In the Senate, the Pension Bill is reported.....The House takes up the Fortification Appropriation Bill.....An explosion in the shell-room at Mare Island Navy Yard, California, kills fourteen persons.....Chicago has a fierce storm, by which one person is killed and much property destroyed; the Democratic wigwag is badly damaged.....At Mount Troy, Allegheny at the St. Anthony's Day celebration and dedication ceremonies of Father Mollinger's new private chapel, a vast concourse of ailing people visit him to be healed.....In New York City, the thermometer registers 98° at 3.30 p. m., the hottest June day in thirteen years; many persons prostrated by the heat.....The Ohio Society passes resolutions congratulating President Harrison and Whitlaw Reid.....James Howell is elected president of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge.

It is announced that the British Parliament will be dissolved between June 19th and 25th.....It is stated that Captain Lugard has been directed to abandon Uganda.....Lightning strikes two parish churches in Spain, killing fifteen persons and injuring many others.....Poultney Bigelow, in a note to the American legation at Berlin, confirms the expulsion of himself and the American artist, Frederic Remington from Russia.....A woman parachute performer is killed in Berlin.....A miner confesses that he purposely fired the Birkenberg silver mine.

### Tuesday, June 14.

Both Houses of Congress adjourn as a mark of respect to the memory of Representative Eli T. Stackhouse, of South Carolina, who dies suddenly, of heart-failure.....Nelson W. Aldrich (Rep.), is reflected by the Rhode Island Legislature to the United States Senate.....The Southern Pacific Company's new steamer, *El Norte*, is launched at Newport News.....Eight persons are killed and many injured by storms in the West.....Commencement exercises of Johns Hopkins, Princeton, Cornell, and other collegiate institutions.....A fire on the Baltimore water-front destroys property valued at \$1,000,000.....St. Johns, Quebec, is visited by a tornado.....At Port Jervis, N. Y., the trial of P. J. Foley, implicated with the negro, Lewis, in the recent outrage on Miss McMahon, is begun; the feeling runs high against him.....President Harrison telegraphs the Governor of Oklahoma to use the most vigorous efforts to prevent any lynching at Guthrie.....In New York City, another day of intense heat prevails; many prostrations.....Messrs. Depew, Hiscock, and Miller arrive from Minneapolis.....Michael Sliney is convicted of murder in the first degree.

The election of members of the Belgian Constitutional Assembly begins; disorder at many places.....It is announced that Italy will take part in the International Monetary Conference.....The tank-steamer *Petrolia*, in the harbor of Blaye, France, is struck by lightning and blown to pieces; fifteen lives lost.



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